

# Analysis of trends across new Undergraduates: 2014-2017

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## Methodology:

The analysis is primarily based upon the 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 data digest as well as the analysis of trends across new Undergraduates: 2013-2016. The data was filtered by several factors in order to identify new undergraduates, these are.

- Students in the first year of either a foundation year or undergraduate degree
- Students who are new entrants to university
- Students studying full-time courses
- Students taking a first degree

The analysis looks at the impact of recent changes to education policy, notable reforms to tuition fees and maintenance grants, and if any groups within the sample has been disproportionately affected by these changes. This would be reflected by a drop in people from a certain group enrolling in the University. In addition, analysis also attempts to establish if there have already been any early impacts of Britain's decision to leave the European Union on the University, and its impact on EU based student enrolment. However, it is worth noting such findings may be difficult to obtain, due to Britain still remaining a member of the European Union at the time this data was collected. The analysis of data patterns will occur over an 8 week period between July and August 2018 and will be used to help assist University policy making in improving recruitment of undergraduates.

## Executive Summary:

- **Number of new undergraduates:** The number of undergraduates entering the University decreased to 7,554 in 2017 compared to 7,941 in 2016, which is a 4.9% decrease. This is a continuation from the previous year where the number of students fell 5%. The number of Home/EU new undergraduates decreased by 6.9% (n=426) to 5,894. However, the number of new International undergraduates increased from 1,621 in 2016 to 1,660 in 2017 ([Table 1](#)).
- **Proportion of female students:** In 2017 the proportion of females Home/EU students decreased from 56.3% in 2016 to 55.2%. The proportion of female International students also decreased by 0.5% from 46.6% (2016) to 46.1% (2017) ([Table 3](#)).
- **Proportion of young Home/EU students:** In 2017 the proportion of young Home/EU students increased by 0.4% to 92.9% in comparison to 92.5% in 2016. The number of young students decreased by 385 in terms of overall numbers to 5,469 (2017) in comparison to 5,844 (2016) ([Table 5](#)).
- **Ethnicity of UK domicile students:** In 2017 the proportion of BAME students increased to 30.1% in comparison to 27.6% in 2016, which follows a trend of year-on-year increases in the proportion of BME students (2014-2016). In 2017 the proportion of Asian students increased by 1.7% to 18.8%. The proportion of Black students recruited remained stable ([Table 6](#)).
- **Disability:** The proportion of students registered disabled fell this year, breaking an existing trend. In 2017 students with registered disabilities constituted 8.6% (n=433) of the undergraduate intake in comparison to 10.3% (n=653) in 2016 and 9.6% (n=639) in 2015 ([Table 11](#)).
- **Home/EU students with a UK domicile:** The proportion of UK domicile students in the Home/EU fee cohort decreased in 2017 and reached 89.1% (n=5252) which is the lowest level in four years (2014-2017) ([Table 11](#)). There was an increase in North West domicile students from 35.3% (2016) to 36.1% (2017) ([Table 12](#)).
- **North West recruitment:** 11 of the North West localities (Manchester, Tameside, Liverpool, Fylde, Wigan, Preston, Bolton, Bury, Blackburn/Darwen, Rochdale and Salford) had decreases in the number of students recruited in 2017 compared to 2016. The largest decrease was in the case of Fylde (-30.0%, n=11). 8 North West localities (Oldham, Trafford, Cheshire East, Wirral, W.Cheshire/Chester, Warrington and Stockport) had increases in the number of students at UoM in 2017. The largest increase in comparison to previous year was in the case of Warrington (+65.5%, n =19) ([Table 15](#)).
- **Widening Participation – LPN, IMD, ACORN:** The proportion of WP students increased in 2017 in comparison to 2016 according to Acorn (1%), it also grew based on IMD (0.2%) and POLAR3 (0.3%) ([Table 16](#)).
- **Socio-economic status:** The proportion of students from lower socio-economic background according to NS-SEC increased notably by 2.2% from 22.9% (2016) to 25.1% (2017) ([Table 22](#)).

- **State schools:** The proportion of students from state schools increased this year. In 2017 the proportion of students from state schools grew 3% from 81.8% in 2016 to 84.8% ([Graph 1](#)).

### Intake numbers

After two years (2014-2015) of year-on-year increases in the overall student numbers, in 2016 there was a decrease by 5.0% (n=418) (see table below). In 2016 Home/EU undergraduate student numbers decreased by 5.5% (n=370). This pattern continued throughout 2017 overall student numbers falling by 4.9% (n=387). This was due to home/EU numbers falling harshly by 6.9% (n=420). However this was slightly offset with international student numbers rising 2.9% (n=38).

Table 1: Trends across levels of Home/EU and International new entrants on Undergraduate full time programmes 2013-2016 (Source: Digest data)

Start Year	Home/EU			International			Grand Total		
	Count	Change from previous year	% change from previous year	Count	Change from previous year	% change from previous year	Count	Change from previous year	% change from previous year
2017	5894	-426	6.9%	1660	38	2.9%	7554	-387	-4.9%
2016	6320	-370	-5.5%	1621	-48	-2.9%	7941	-418	-5.0%
2015	6690	107	1.6%	1669	112	7.2%	8359	219	13.1%
2014	6583	213	3.3%	1557	96	6.6%	8140	309	19.8%

### Gender

Table 2 below reveals the gender profile across the total new entrant undergraduate populations in the four year data period. There was a decrease in the number of undergraduate female and male new entrants in 2017 directly related to the decrease in the overall student numbers, a trend also seen in 2016. The number of females decreased by 6.8% (n=292) while the number of males decreased by 2.7% (n=95). The percentage of females as a proportion of all students decreased 54.3% in 2016 to 53.2%, reversing a three year trend of a proportional increase.

Table 2: Gender of new entrants on Undergraduate full time programmes 2014-2017 Home/EU and International (Source: Digest data)

Start year	Females			Males			Proportion of new UG females
	Count	Change from previous year	% change	Count	Change from previous year	% change	
2017	4020	-292	-6.8%	3534	-95	-2.7%	53.2%
2016	4312	-86	-2.0%	3629	-332	-8.4%	54.3%
2015	4398	133	3.1%	3961	86	2.2%	52.6%
2014	4265	230	5.7%	3875	79	2.1%	52.4%

The table below shows that in 2017 there was a decrease in the proportion of Home/EU female undergraduates, from 56.3% in 2016 to 55.2%. Moreover, the past two years the proportion of female international undergraduates has fallen and is now 46.1%, compared to 46.6% in 2016. This means women continue to be a minority within this group.

Fee paying status	% of UG females			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Home/EU	53.6%	52.6%	56.3%	55.2%
International	47.4%	47.4%	46.6%	46.1%

## Home/EU Undergraduates

The analysis below focuses on the trends across Home/EU new undergraduates, with references to patterns across the entire new undergraduate population where appropriate.

### Age

The age analysis of Home/EU new undergraduates below is based on undergraduates' age on the 30<sup>th</sup> September in the year they registered at the University. The largest age group of the 2017 intake, as observed in previous years, are 18 year olds. This group decreased in 2017 by 4.4% (n=150) in comparison to the 2016 intake which accounts for a large proportion of the overall decrease in Home/EU students. No age group had a notable numerical increase, the most significant being 20 year olds with an 8 student increase (2.2%) to 369.

Age Category	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Count	Change		Count	Change		Count	Change		Count	Change	
		from previous year	%		from previous year	%		from previous year	%		from previous year	%
16	0	-1	-100.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	1	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
17	44	12	37.5%	55	11	25.0%	51	-4	-7.3%	54	3	5.9%
18	3732	155	4.3%	3806	74	2.0%	3486	-320	-8.4%	3336	-150	-4.4%
19	1930	11	0.6%	1887	-43	-2.2%	1945	58	3.1%	1709	-236	-11.9%
20	354	45	14.6%	403	49	13.8%	361	-42	-10.4%	369	8	2.2%
Young	6060	222	3.8%	6151	91	1.5%	5844	-307	-5.0%	5469	-385	-6.5%
21-30	449	2	0.4%	458	9	2.0%	415	-43	-9.4%	359	-56	-13.5%
31-40	57	-2	-3.4%	58	1	1.8%	44	-14	-24.1%	52	8	18.2%
41-50	15	-4	-21.1%	20	5	33.3%	13	-7	-35.0%	9	-4	-30.8%
51-60	1	-6	-85.7%	3	2	200.0%	4	1	33.3%	4	0	0.0%
61-70	1	1	N/A	0	-1	-100.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	1	0.0%
Mature	523	-9	-1.7%	539	16	3.1%	476	-63	-11.7%	425	-51	-10.7%
Aged 30+	74	-11	-12.9%	81	7	9.5%	70	-11	-13.6%	72	2	2.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6583</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>6690</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>6320</b>	<b>-370</b>	<b>-5.5%</b>	<b>5894</b>	<b>-433</b>	<b>-6.9%</b>

Over the four year data period the proportion of young (<21 years old) students amongst the new undergraduate entrants has fluctuated but remained within a 1% margin. There was an increase in the proportion of young students from 92.5% (2016) to 92.9% (2017). However, 2017 saw a decrease in terms of overall numbers in the young age group a trend also seen in 2016. In 2017 the proportion of new undergraduate entrants aged 20 increased by 0.6% to 6.3% and the proportion of mature students decreased by 0.5% to 7%.

Table 5: Summary of age measurements across Home/EU new entrants on Undergraduate full time programmes 2013-2016 (Source: Digest data)

Age Category	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Count	% of Annual Total						
18	3732	56.7%	3806	56.9%	3486	55.2%	3336	56.7%
19	1930	29.3%	1887	28.2%	1945	30.0%	1709	29.0%
20	354	5.4%	403	6.0%	361	5.7%	369	6.3%
Young	6060	92.1%	6151	91.9%	5844	92.5%	5469	92.9%
Mature	523	7.9%	539	8.1%	476	7.5%	425	7.0%
Aged 30+	74	1.1%	81	1.2%	70	1.1%	57	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6583</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6690</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6320</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5894</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Ethnicity

The analysis below is based on the ethnicity of UK domicile students. Table 6 shows that there was an increase in the proportion of Asian students from 17.1% in 2016 to 18.8% in 2017 which was the highest level in the four year data period. Over the same data period the proportion of Black students stayed the same at 4.4%. There was a noteworthy decrease in the proportion of White students, from 72.4% (n=4,120) in 2016 to 69.9% (n=3663). This is consistent with a trend of decreasing proportions of white students recruited over the data period.

Table 6: Ethnicity of UK domicile students on Undergraduate full time programmes 2014-2017 (Source: Digest)

Ethnic Group	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Count	% of Annual Total						
White	4983	75.9%	4445	74.1%	4120	72.4%	3663	69.9%
Asian	970	14.8%	966	15.9%	974	17.1%	986	18.8%
Other (including mixed)	389	5.9%	386	6.4%	349	6.1%	359	6.9%
Black	222	3.4%	282	4.6%	250	4.4%	231	4.4%
<b>BAME Total</b>	<b>1581</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>1634</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>1573</b>	<b>27.6%</b>	<b>1630</b>	<b>30.1%</b>
<b>Known data</b>	<b>6564</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6079</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5693</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5239</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Religion:

Religion is a new category to be included in this report compared to the previous version. Religious data for undergraduates has been collected over the past three years. As the table below shows Christianity is the most popular religion at the University of Manchester, however its following has decreased over the past three years and is now followed by 24.7% compared to 26.4% in 2016.

Religion	2015		2016		2017	
	Count	% of Annual Total	Count	% of Annual Total	Count	% of Annual Total
Any other religion	67	1.1%	73	1.3%	65	1.2%
Buddhist	24	0.4	22	0.4%	19	0.4%
Christian	1704	28.0%	1506	26.4%	1295	24.7%
Hindu	109	1.8%	95	1.7%	82	1.6%
Information Refused	571	9.4%	315	5.5%	286	5.6%
Jewish	46	0.8%	36	0.6%	43	0.8%
Muslim	641	10.5%	651	11.4%	694	13.2%
No religion	2779	45.7%	2865	50.3%	2619	49.9%
Sikh	59	1.0%	48	0.8%	59	1.1%
Spiritual	76	1.3%	85	1.5%	82	1.6%
Unknown	8	0.1%	3	0.1%	8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6084</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5699</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5252</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

When comparing religion and ethnicity there are notable patterns that emerge. Firstly, most black students identify as Christian at 63.9%, by far the highest percentage, with white students next at 30.2%. Asians are the most likely ethnicity to be Muslim at 61.8%, this is followed by black students at 17.8%. A majority of both other (including mixed) and white students do not identify with any religion, this marks a clear disparity with Asian and Black students where only 10.6% and 8.3% respectively do not identify with a religion.

Year	2017							
Religion	Count				% of Ethnic Total			
	Asian	Black	Mixed	White	Asian	Black	Other/Mixed	White
Any other religion	7	3	7	48	0.7%	1.3%	2.0%	1.3%
Buddhist	11	0	0	8	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Christian	69	147	72	1005	7.0%	63.9%	20.1%	27.5%
Hindu	79	0	3	0	8.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
Information refused	45	15	42	176	4.6%	6.5%	11.7%	4.8%
Jewish		1	2	40	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%
Muslim	609	41	32	12	61.8%	17.8%	8.9%	0.3%
No religion	104	19	192	2301	10.6%	8.3%	53.5%	62.9%
Sikh	57	0	1	1	5.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Spiritual	2	4	8	68	0.2%	1.7%	2.2%	1.9%
Unknown	3	1	0	4	0.3	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>3663</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Sexual Orientation:

Sexual orientation is also a new category in this report, with data being collected over the past three years. Heterosexual is by far the most popular response, however its percentage has slowly decreased from 87.1% in 2015 to 85% in 2015. The next most popular identity was bisexual with 4.6% of respondents in 2017 identifying as such. Throughout the period bisexual, gay man, and gay women/lesbian all saw an increase in their respondents based upon percentage of students.

Sexual Orientation	2015		2016		2017	
	Count	% of Annual Total	Count	% of Annual Total	Count	% of Annual Total
Bisexual	152	2.5%	236	4.1%	239	4.6%
Gay Man	83	1.4%	76	1.3%	101	1.9%
Gay woman/lesbian	29	0.5%	38	0.7%	39	0.7%
Heterosexual	5301	87.1%	4897	85.9%	4466	85.0%
Information refused	467	7.7%	385	6.8%	352	6.7%
Other	45	0.7%	63	1.1%	44	0.8%
Unknown	7	0.1%	4	0.1%	11	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6048</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>5699</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5252</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

In terms of gender and sexual orientation we can see that men are more likely to identify as heterosexual than women with higher responses in all years than women. Heterosexual is by far the most common response for both genders, never going below 84%. Apart from information refused, gay male is the next most popular response for men, whereas for women it is bisexual, an interesting distinction between the two.

Sexual Orientation	2015		2016		2017							
	Female		Male		Female		Male					
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%				
Bisexual	105	3.2%	47	1.7%	181	5.6%	55	2.2%	185	6.3%	54	2.4%
Gay man	0	0.0%	83	3.0%	0	0.0%	76	3.1%	0	0.0%	101	4.4%
Gay women/lesbian	28	0.8%	1	0.0%	38	1.2%	0	0.0%	39	1.3%	0	0.0%
Heterosexual	2879	86.5%	2422	87.8%	2723	84.4%	2174	87.9%	2491	84.2%	1975	86.1%
Information Refused	283	8.5%	184	6.7%	240	7.4%	145	5.9%	209	7.1%	143	6.2%
Other	27	0.8%	18	0.7%	41	1.3%	22	0.9%	27	0.9%	17	0.7%
Unknown	5	0.2%	2	0.1%	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	7	0.2%	4	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3327</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2757</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3227</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2472</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2958</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2294</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Disability

Table 7 below presents disability data related to Home/EU new undergraduate entrants. The data is based on undergraduates' registered disability in the year of enrolment to ensure the comparability of the datasets. Students continue to register their disability during their academic career, hence the overall number of students with disabilities is higher<sup>1</sup>.

In 2017 the total number of disabled students fell to 468, therefore disabled students represented 8.6% of the intake in contrast to 10.3% in 2016, a significant decrease. In 2017 the only nominal increase was students with wheelchair/mobility requirements from 7 to 9 representation a

<sup>1</sup> In 2016 there was a change in categorisation of disability students. All students with a number of disabilities are categorised within 'multiple disabilities' category. Hence, this category was larger in 2016.

proportional increase of 0.1%. Apart from that the number or proportion of all disabilities fell or stayed equal compared to 2016.

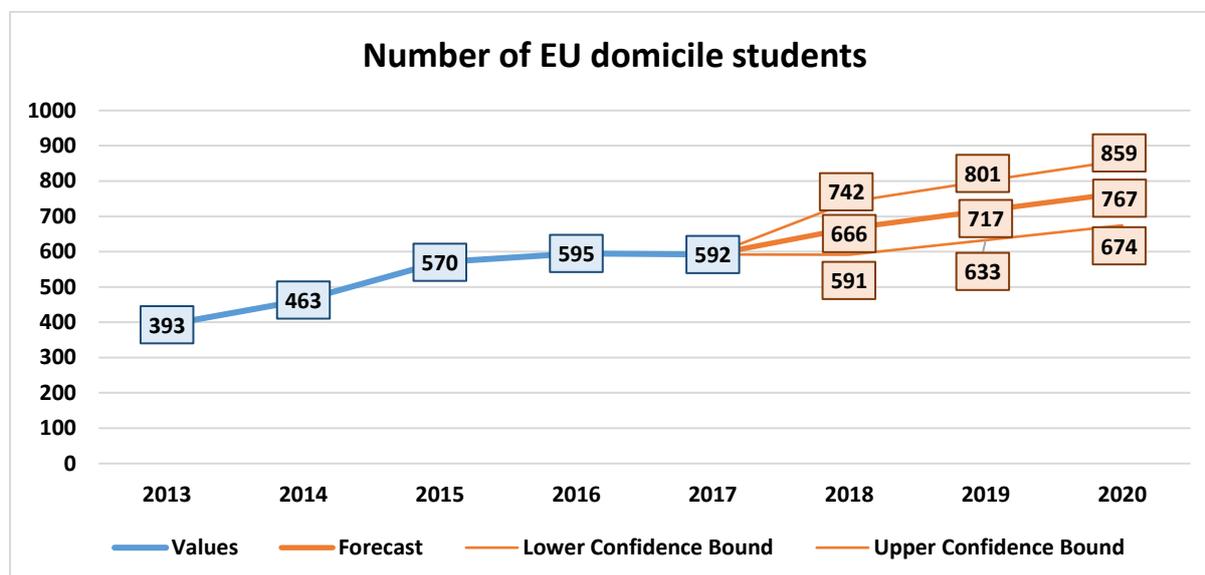
Registered disability	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Count	% of Annual Total						
Autistic/Asperger Syndrome	20	0.3%	30	0.4%	26	0.4%	22	0.4%
Blind/partial sight	8	0.1%	14	0.2%	9	0.1%	3	0.1%
Deaf/partial hearing	11	0.2%	10	0.1%	9	0.1%	6	0.1%
Learning difficulty	268	4.1%	271	4.1%	294	4.7%	194	3.3%
Mental health	86	1.3%	130	1.9%	131	2.1%	110	1.9%
Multiple disabilities	28	0.4%	25	0.4%	38	0.6%	16	0.3%
Other disability	88	1.3%	84	1.3%	82	1.3%	50	0.9%
Unseen disability	56	0.9%	62	0.9%	57	0.9%	36	0.6%
Wheelchair/mobility	8	0.1%	13	0.2%	7	0.1%	9	0.2%
Not Registered disabled	6010	91.3%	6051	90.4%	5667	89.7%	5426	92.1%
Registered disabled	573	8.7%	639	9.6%	653	10.3%	468	8.6%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6583</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6690</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6320</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5894</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Home/EU: Domicile

This section profiles the domicile of Home/EU students and further geographical analysis is provided in Appendix 3 in the form of hotspot maps. Table 8 shows that the proportion of Home/EU students with UK domicile decreased by 1.1% in 2017 compared to 2016. In 2017 UK students formed 89% of the Home/EU undergraduates. In 2017 Home/EU undergraduates registering from EU countries rose to 10.1% a 0.7% increase, primarily due to the fall in UK domicile students. Over the data period, the proportion of students from EU countries increased steadily year-on-year.

Area	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Count	% of Annual Total						
UK	6083	92.4%	6083	90.9%	5699	90.2%	5252	89.1%
EU Countries	463	7.0%	570	8.5%	595	9.4%	592	10.0%
Countries Outside EU/UK	37	0.6%	37	0.6%	26	0.4%	50	0.8%
<b>Total Known Data</b>	<b>6583</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6690</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6320</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5894</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

As shown in the prediction model, the number of EU domicile students has been increasing both as a percentage and numerically. As a result the number is expected to rise using this prediction modelling. However, this prediction falls to take into account contextual issues which have caused unpredictability amongst Universities, notably Brexit. Consequently we can expect the actual figure to be lower.



In the Home/EU UK domicile cohort the proportion of students from England increased by 1.2% to 94.8% in 2017 (n=4,978) in comparison to 93.6% in 2016. The proportion of students from Wales had been relatively stable throughout the period analysed and between 2014 and 2016 it fluctuated between 3.8% and 3.5%. However this year it fell from 3.8% in 2016 to 3.1% in 2017.

Table 13: Domicile of UK Home/EU new entrants on Undergraduate full time programmes 2013-2016 (Source: Digest)

UK Countries	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Count	% of UK Annual Total						
England	5733	94.2%	5723	94.1%	5336	93.6%	4978	94.8%
Wales	230	3.8%	212	3.5%	216	3.8%	163	3.1%
Northern Ireland	94	1.5%	130	2.1%	119	2.1%	87	1.7%
Scotland	26	0.4%	18	0.3%	28	0.5%	22	0.4%
<b>UK Total</b>	<b>6083</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6083</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5699</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5252</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The proportion of UK domicile students with a North West home postcode increased from 35.3% in 2016 compared to 36.1% in 2017. In 2017 there were slight increases in the proportion of students with home postcodes in the North West (0.7%), East (0.2%), South East (0.1%), West Midlands (0.1%) and North East (0.1%). Over the same data period there was a decrease in the proportion of students with home postcodes from London (-0.5%), Yorkshire and Humberside (-1.7%), South West (-0.3%) and East Midlands (-0.1%).

Table 14: English region of domicile Home/EU new entrants on Undergraduate full time programmes 2014-2017 (Source: Digest)

English Region	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Count	% of UK Annual Total						
North West	2063	35.7%	1944	34.0%	1880	35.3%	1796	36.1%
London	902	15.6%	880	15.4%	835	15.7%	757	15.2%
South East	624	10.8%	677	11.8%	567	10.6%	563	11.3%
Yorkshire & Humberside	593	10.3%	634	11.1%	561	10.5%	463	9.3%
West Midlands	462	8.0%	432	7.6%	395	7.4%	378	7.6%
South West	366	6.3%	372	6.5%	367	6.9%	329	6.6%
East	337	5.8%	391	6.8%	317	5.9%	304	6.1%
East Midlands	279	4.8%	227	4.0%	244	4.6%	226	4.5%
North East	157	2.7%	162	2.8%	167	3.1%	162	3.3%
<b>Total Known Data</b>	<b>5783</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5719</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5333</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4978</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 11 below presents trends across the North West area in relation to the recruitment of Home/EU new undergraduates. Between 2016 and 2017 7 regions of the North West had an increase in the number of students recruited to the University of Manchester while 11 regions had a decrease.

In 2017 Warrington saw the largest increase in recruitment (65.5%, n=19) to 48 students in 2017 as opposed to 29 in 2016. Oldham and Stockport also saw increased student numbers by 12.6% (n=14) and 17.0% (n=16) respectively. The largest decrease in numbers was amongst students from Fylde by 30.0% (n=11). There were also large decreases in the number of students with registered postcode in Liverpool, Bury and Bolton.

Table 15: Home locality of North West domicile new entrant Undergraduates on full time programmes 2014-2017 (Source: Digest data)

Locality	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Count	Change from previous year		Count	Change from previous year		Count	Change from previous year		Count	Change from previous year	
		Count	%									
Manchester	284	46	19.3%	251	-33	-11.6%	285	34	13.5%	268	-17	-6.0%
Oldham	107	20	23.0%	93	-14	-13.1%	111	18	19.4%	125	14	12.6%
Trafford	153	18	13%	139	-14	-9.2%	151	12	8.6%	155	4	2.6%
Tameside	97	2	2.1%	81	-16	-16.5%	92	11	13.6%	90	-2	-2.2%
Liverpool	53	3	6.0%	47	-6	-11.3%	51	4	8.5%	38	-13	-25.5%
Fylde	44	-2	-4.3%	33	-11	-25.0%	37	4	12.1%	26	-11	-30.0%
Wigan	101	13	14.8%	87	-14	-13.9%	90	3	3.4%	83	-7	-8.4%
Preston	47	5	11.9%	42	-5	-10.6%	44	2	4.8%	42	-2	-4.5%
Bolton	92	-3	-3.2%	117	25	27.2%	117	0	0.0%	89	-28	-23.9%
Bury	75	-10	-11.8%	71	-4	-5.3%	70	-1	-1.4%	51	-19	-27.1%
Cheshire East	81	-4	-4.7%	82	1	1.2%	76	-6	-7.3%	79	3	3.9%
Blackburn/Darwen	48	0	0.0%	48	0	0.0%	42	-6	-12.5%	40	-2	-4.8%
Rochdale	91	12	15.2%	99	8	8.8%	90	-9	-9.1%	87	-3	-3.4%
Wirral	52	7	15.6%	46	-6	-11.5%	33	-13	-28.3%	36	3	9.1%

W.Cheshire/Chester	61	1	1.7%	50	-11	-18.0%	36	-14	-28.0%	37	1	2.8%
Warrington	56	13	30.2%	47	-9	-16.1%	29	-18	-38.3%	48	19	65.5%
Salford	89	20	29.0%	84	-5	-5.6%	61	-23	-27.4%	57	-4	-6.6%
Stockport	111	-27	-19.6%	125	14	12.6%	94	-31	-24.8%	110	16	17.0%

## Widening Participation

A range of widening participation indicators are used to monitor student profile and pro-actively seek out students capable of benefiting from Higher Education. The Strategic Plan for the University of Manchester states that one of the three key goals for the University is 'Outstanding learning and student experience' which links into the widening participation agenda. More specifically the University links the Widening Access agenda to specific targets, for instance, by aiming to recruit students from low-participation neighbourhoods and from lower socio-economic groups and be in the upper quartile of the Russell Group institutions in terms of the proportion of such students recruited from disadvantaged backgrounds (Key Performance Indicator 8: 'Widening Access').

### Social Indicators

The main social geo-demographic Widening Participation indicators are listed in Table 18 below. In 2017 there was a slight increase in disadvantaged students according to three measures used. This follows a trend of year-on-year increases or stability in terms of these measures. The IMD increased from 31.9% (n=1536) to 32.3% (n=1460).

Table 16: Widening participation social geo-demographic indicators for young new entrants on undergraduate full time programmes 2014-2017 (Source: Digest, POLAR3, and Office of National Statistics)

Social - Geo-demographic indicator of disadvantage and low progression to HE	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Count	% of Annual Total						
ACORN WP Indicator	1114	20.1%	1194	21.4%	1137	21.9%	1113	23.0%
LPN Indicator (POLAR3)	473	8.5%	436	7.8%	404	7.8%	426	8.8%
Combined ACORN and LPN	1316	23.6%	1379	24.8%	1301	24.9%	1425	29.4%
IMD Indicators	1488	28.6%	1530	29.5%	1536	31.9%	1460	32.3%

The POLAR3 Low Participation Neighbourhood classification is based on assigning electoral wards into quantiles based on "the proportion of the young population that participates in higher education (HE)"<sup>2</sup>, with the Level 1 areas linked to the lowest young participation (most disadvantaged areas). The importance of this measure increased further because LPN POLAR3 (Level 1 and 2 combined) is an indicator of disadvantage used in the Teaching Excellence Framework introduced by the government in 2016<sup>3</sup>. In 2017 the proportion of LPN students (Level 1) increased to 8.8% compared to 7.8% in the previous two years.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.hefce.ac.uk/analysis/yp/POLAR/>

<sup>3</sup> The Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) (October 2016) 'Teaching Excellence Framework: Year two additional guidance', p.33

Table 17: Quintile LPN areas - Count and percentage of for new entrants on Undergraduate full time programmes 2014-2017 (Source: Digest and POLAR3 data)

Participation in HE Quintile areas (1 lowest participation and 5 highest participation areas)	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Count	% of Annual Total						
Level 1	473	8.5%	436	7.8%	404	7.8%	426	8.8%
Level 2	675	12.1%	718	12.9%	673	12.9%	632	13.1%
Level 3	953	17.1%	983	17.7%	964	18.5%	907	18.8%
Level 4	1311	23.6%	1287	23.2%	1266	24.3%	1113	23.0%
Level 5	2150	38.7%	2135	38.4%	1894	36.4%	1751	36.3%
<b>Known Total</b>	<b>5562</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5559</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5201</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4829</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Levels 1 &amp; 2 (TEF)</b>	<b>1148</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>1154</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>1077</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>21.9%</b>

The ACORN data provides geo-demographic classification of residential neighbourhoods in the UK by combining demographics and lifestyle information. The dataset is hierarchal and consists of 62 types, 18 groups and 6 top level categories<sup>4</sup>. ACORN groups and category data are presented in Table 20 and 21. In 2017 23.0% (n=1,267) of students were classified as Acorn WP, a 1.1% increase since 2016. 494 (10.2%) students were classified as 'Urban Adversity' and 619 (12.8%) as 'Financially Stretched'. There has been a trend of year-on-year increases in the proportion of ACORN WP students since 2013. In 2017 the category 'Affluent Achievers' constituted the largest proportion of the intake (43.8%) which is an increase in comparison to 2016 when this group constituted 43.1% of undergraduate intake.

Table 18: ACORN Socio Economic groups - Count and percentage of for new entrants on Undergraduate full time programmes 2014-2017 (Source: Digest and Post 2013 Acorn data)

Acorn flag	Acorn Category	2014		2015		2016		2017	
		Count	% of annual total						
WP categories	Urban Adversity	477	8.6%	522	9.4%	493	9.5%	494	10.2%
	Financially Stretched	637	11.5%	672	12.2%	644	12.4%	619	12.8%
	Total	1114	20.1%	1194	21.6%	1137	21.9%	1113	23.0%
Non-WP categories	Comfortable Communities	1359	24.5%	1265	22.9%	1250	24.1%	1060	22.0%
	Rising Prosperity	542	9.8%	530	9.6%	567	10.9%	540	11.2%
	Affluent Achievers	2536	45.7%	2540	45.9%	2235	43.1%	2118	43.8%
	Total	4437	79.9%	4335	78.4%	4052	78.1%	3718	77.0%

The ACORN dataset is available at three levels providing increasing detail in relation to the characteristic of the cohorts. The ACORN groups in Table 21 represent the typical residents within each area; they do not necessarily describe the household the students came from. In 2017,

<sup>4</sup>Acorn is a system developed commercially-for more details and technical documentation see: <http://acorn.caci.co.uk/what-is-acorn> (accessed 30/01/2017).

students classified as 'Executive Wealth' constituted the largest proportion of the intake (27.1%) (n=1,312), the same percentage as last year. The second largest group was 'Mature Money' which increased as a proportion of the intake by 1.5% in comparison to the previous year. This was also the largest increase of any group. Most of the Acorn WP groups remained stable with small fluctuations or no changes.

Table 19: ACORN types and groups - Count and percentage of for new entrants on Undergraduate full time programmes 2014-2017 (Source: Digest and Post 2013 Acorn data)

Acorn flag	Acorn Category	Acorn Groups	2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Count	% of Annual Total						
WP categories	Urban Adversity	Difficult Circumstances	101	1.8%	95	1.7%	88	1.7%	84	1.7%
		Struggling Estates	245	4.4%	289	5.2%	277	5.3%	270	5.6%
		Young Hardship	132	2.4%	138	2.5%	128	2.5%	140	2.9%
	Financially Stretched	Modest Means	346	6.2%	357	6.5%	344	6.6%	362	7.5%
		Poorer Pensioners	44	0.8%	52	0.9%	49	0.9%	55	1.1%
		Striving Families	194	3.5%	214	3.9%	207	4.0%	174	3.6%
		Student Life	56	1.0%	49	0.9%	44	0.8%	28	0.6%
Non-WP categories	Comfortable Communities	Comfortable Seniors	62	1.1%	47	0.9%	61	1.2%	50	1.0%
		Countryside Communities	286	5.1%	241	4.4%	245	4.7%	207	4.3%
		Starting Out	170	3.1%	184	3.3%	197	3.8%	134	2.8%
		Steady Neighbourhoods	394	7.1%	400	7.2%	370	7.1%	331	6.9%
		Successful Suburbs	447	8.0%	393	7.1%	377	7.3%	338	7.0%
	Rising Prosperity	Career Climbers	268	4.8%	277	5.0%	250	4.8%	257	5.3%
		City Sophisticates	274	4.9%	253	4.6%	317	6.1%	283	5.8%
	Affluent Achievers	Executive Wealth	1614	29.0%	1577	28.5%	1407	27.1%	1312	27.1%
		Lavish Lifestyles	301	5.4%	294	5.3%	279	5.4%	224	4.6%
		Mature Money	622	11.2%	669	12.1%	549	10.6%	582	12.1%

The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 are based on 37 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2015). These are Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Education, Skills and Training, Crime, Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment. IMD is an overall measure of multiple deprivations experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA), or neighbourhood, in England. Each LSOA in England is ranked according to its level of deprivation relative to that of other areas<sup>5</sup>, with the ranking 1 representing the most deprived area, and 32,499<sup>6</sup> representing the least deprived area. 40 per cent of the most deprived postcode areas, ranking from 1 to 12999 are classified as WP, and the two WP categories discussed below represent the bottom two quintiles of IMD ranked data.

<sup>5</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government: The English Indices of Deprivation 2015; Statistical release, 30<sup>th</sup> Sept 2015.

<sup>6</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government: The English Indices of Deprivation 2015; Guidance.

The proportion of students from IMD WP areas increased by 0.3% from 31.9% (2016) to 32.2% (2017). This follows a trend of year-on-year increases in proportion of IMD WP students. In 2017 the 0-6499 group increased as a proportion of undergraduate intake by 0.6% to 16.9%. However this

Table 20: IMD data - Count and percentage of new entrants on Undergraduate full time programmes 2014-2017 (Source: Digest and Office of National Statistics)

IMD WP flag	Categories of IMD Rank	2014		2015		2016		2017	
		Count	% of Annual Total						
WP categories	0-6499	738	14.2%	753	14.5%	783	16.3%	768	16.9%
	6500-12999	750	14.4%	777	15.0%	753	15.6%	692	15.3%
	Total WP categories	1488	28.6%	1530	29.5%	1536	31.9%	1460	32.2%
Non-WP categories	13000-19499	943	18.1%	943	18.2%	869	18.0%	825	18.2%
	19500-25999	1221	23.5%	1175	22.7%	1049	21.8%	1011	22.3%
	26000-32499	1552	29.8%	1530	29.5%	1362	28.3%	1241	27.4%
	Total Non-WP categories	3716	71.4%	3648	70.4%	3280	68.1%	3077	67.8%

was offset by the 6500-1299 group proportion falling 0.3% to 15.3%.

There are a number of indicators created by the Office for Fair Access and HESA to measure recruitment of students from disadvantaged backgrounds. One of the indicators is a socio-economic classification which uses the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) system based on a student's highest earning parent's occupation. The socio-economic classifications considered to be Widening Participation categories are the first four in Table 23: routine and semi-routine occupations, lower supervisory and technical employers, small employers and own account workers.

The number of students from low-socio-economic background increased from 1,029 in 2016 to 1,048 in 2017. As a proportion of new entrants this increased from 22.9% in 2016, to 25.1% in 2017. The proportion of students from lower socio-economic background has been increasing year-on-year since 2014. A similar trend is apparent in terms of Acorn and IMD data.

Table 21: NS-SEC data - Count and percentage of new entrants on Undergraduate full time programmes 2013-2016 (Source: Digest and UCAS admission data)

National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC)	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Count	% of Annual Total						
Routine occupations	189	4.10%	201	4.20%	201	4.50%	178	4.3%
Semi-routine occupations	381	8.20%	384	8.10%	351	7.80%	392	9.4%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	133	2.90%	148	3.10%	129	2.90%	135	3.2%
Small employers and own account workers	290	6.20%	342	7.20%	348	7.80%	343	8.2%
Intermediate occupations	586	12.60%	575	12.10%	546	12.20%	408	9.8%
Lower managerial and professional occupations	1655	35.60%	1385	29.10%	1317	29.30%	1112	26.6%
Higher managerial and professional occupations	1414	30.40%	1718	36.10%	1597	35.60%	1608	38.5%
Lower Socio-Economic Groups (NS-SEC)	993	21.40%	1075	22.60%	1029	22.90%	1048	25.1%

When comparing ethnicity and socio-economic data it is clear that there are notable difference between each ethnicity and their average socio-economic status. For instance, when looking at ACORN data only 14.5% of white students are flagged by acorn, compared to 61.6% of Black students. Such disparity is also apparent when looking at the IMD indicators with over 60% of Asian

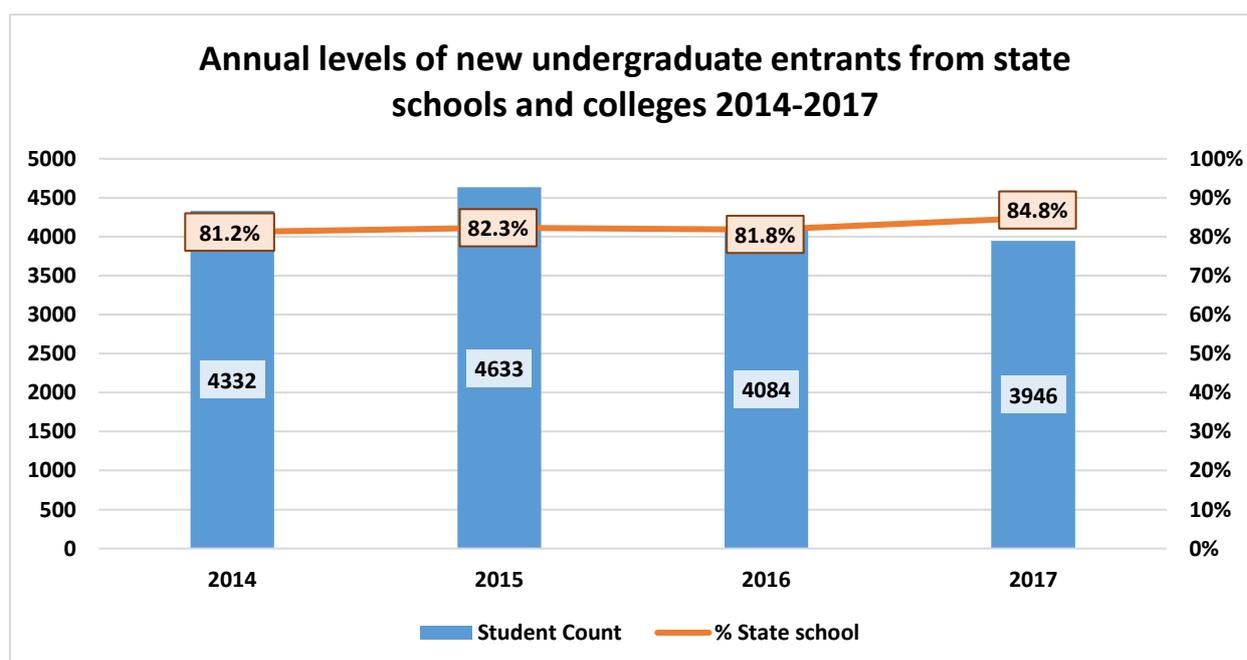
and Black students living in WP categories (60.6% and 74.6% accordingly). This compares to white undergraduates of which only 20.6% live in WP neighbourhoods.

Ethnicity	Socio-economic indicator									
	ACORN		POLAR 3 (Q1)		POLAR 4 (Q1)		IMD Indicators		NS-SEC	
	Count	% of ethnicity	Count	% of ethnicity	Count	% of ethnicity	Count	% of ethnicity	Count	% of ethnicity
Asian	423	45.3%	112	12.0%	80	8.6%	548	60.6%	376	48.6%
Black	125	61.6%	36	17.9%	28	13.9%	147	74.6%	59	33.9%
Other (including mixed)	79	24.3%	31	9.6%	28	8.7%	125	40.3%	56	20.5%
White	486	14.5%	247	7.4%	240	7.2%	640	20.6%	555	18.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1113</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>1460</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>1048</b>	<b>25.1%</b>

Note: two students with unknown ethnicity were excluded from this calculation

### School

The proportion of new undergraduates from state schools remained relatively stable between 2014 and 2017. The overall number of students from state schools decreased in 2017 by 138. However the proportion the state school students increased by 3% to 84.8%



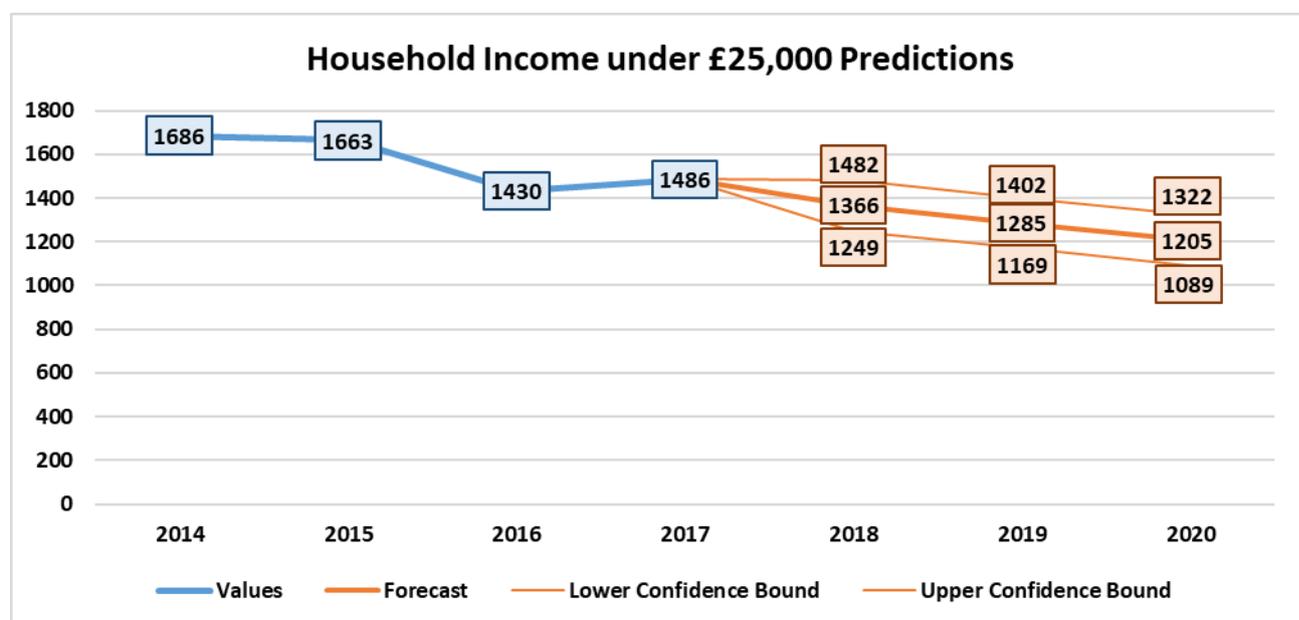
### Home Income

Gaining a comprehensive dataset on students' household income is not currently possible, as almost 50% of students do not provide this information as they do not apply for a bursary. It should also be noted that the household income analysis includes mature students. Table 24 indicates that in 2017 the proportion of new undergraduates from low income households (<£25,000) increased from 25.1% (n=1,430) in 2016 to 28.3% (n=1486). All of the household income groups decreased in terms of overall numbers in 2017 compared to 2016, apart from the over £42000 category which increased by 4 undergraduates.

Table 23: Household Income - Count and percentage of new entrants on Undergraduate full time programmes 2013-2016  
(Source: Digest and Scholarship and Bursaries Office data)

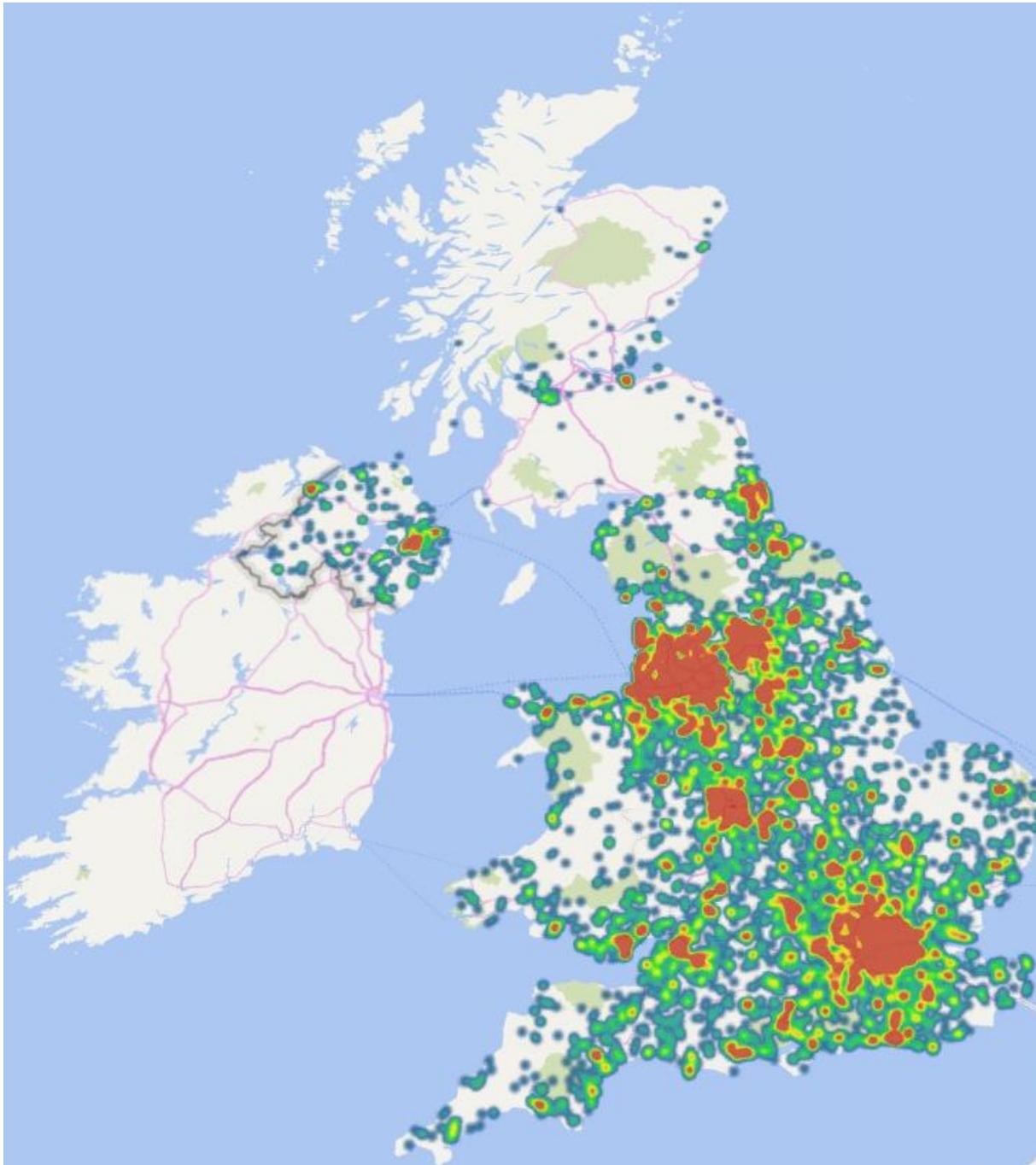
Household Income	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Count	% of Annual Total						
<£25,000	1686	27.7%	1663	27.3%	1430	25.1%	1486	28.3%
£25,000-£35,000	418	6.9%	402	6.6%	340	6.0%	347	6.6%
£35,001-£42,000	281	4.6%	276	4.5%	233	4.1%	232	4.4%
>£42,000	858	14.1%	861	14.2%	771	13.5%	810	15.4%
No Data	2840	46.7%	2881	47.4%	2925	51.3%	2378	45.3%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6083</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6083</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5699</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5253</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

When looking at a prediction of future numbers of bursary receiving students it is clear that the estimated number will decrease. This is due to significant decrease in student numbers over the past four years. However, this is mainly due to decreasing student numbers as a whole as the percentage of students with an income of under £25,000 grew to a four year high in 2017 (28.3%).



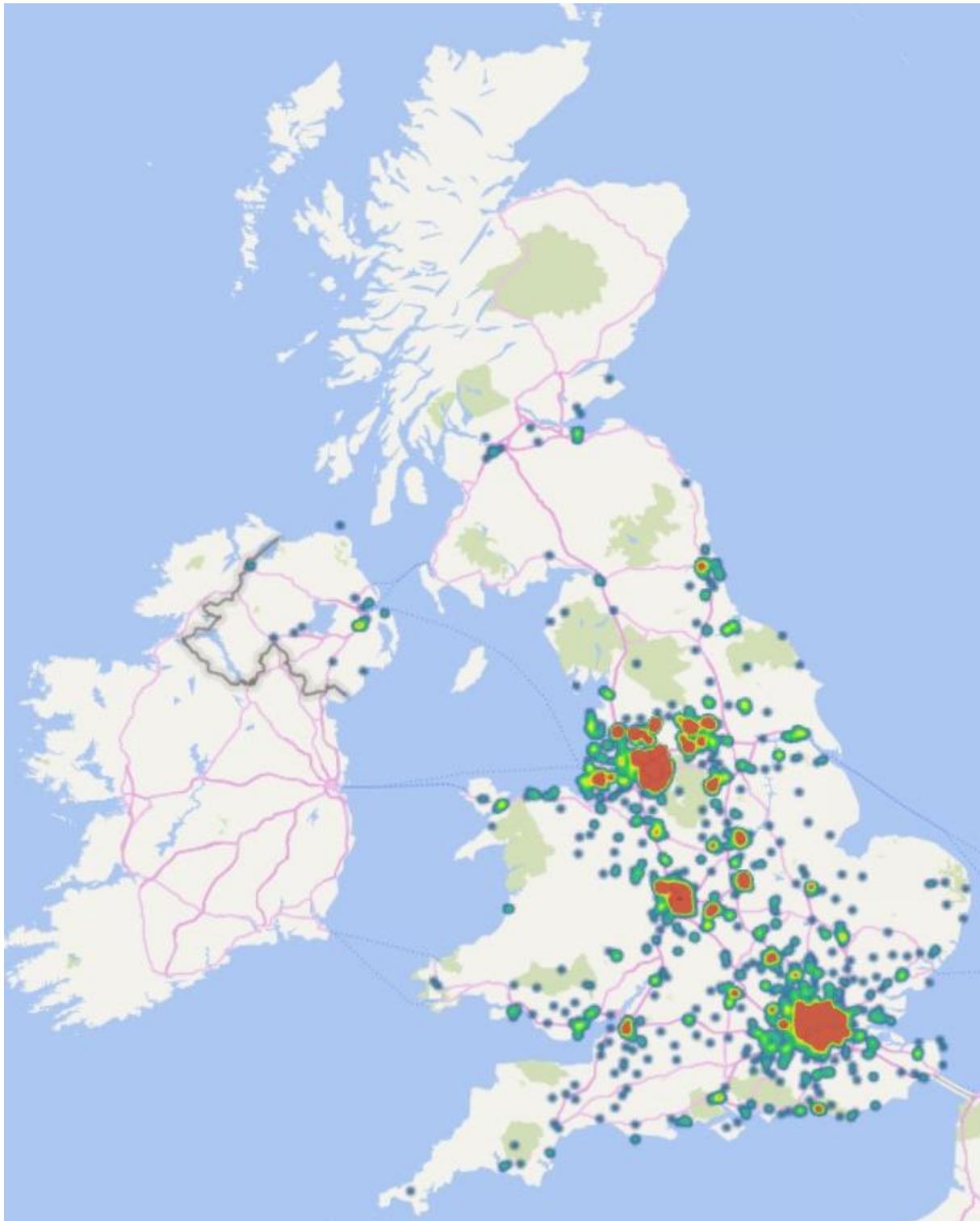
### **Map 1: Maps of New Undergraduates**

As evident in the map the University recruits students from all across the UK. The recruitment is reflective of population density in the UK, hence Manchester, London, Birmingham and West Yorkshire had the highest levels of student recruitment. However. Naturally the areas around the University in Manchester had the highest rate of recruitment as expected.



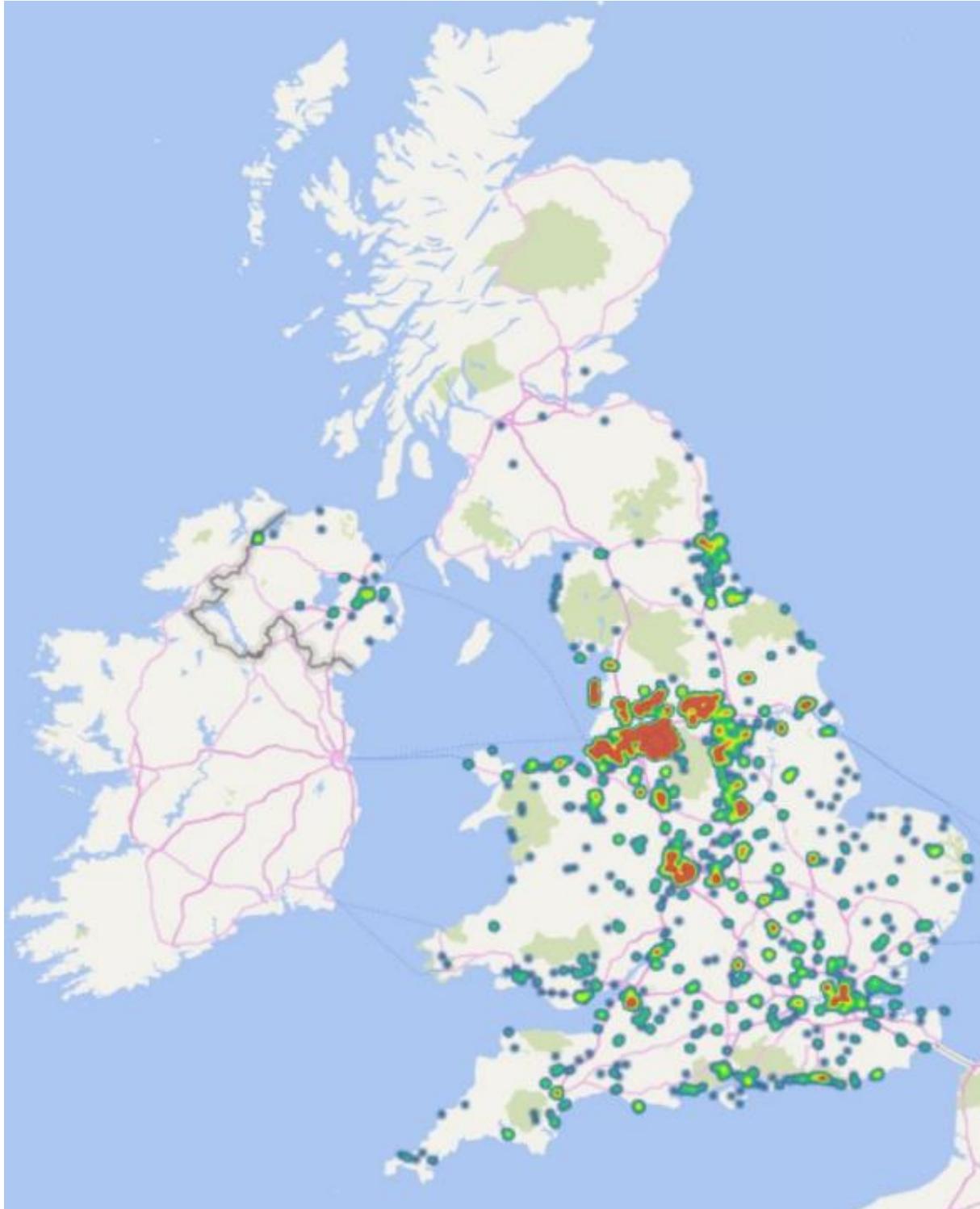
**Map 2: Map of BAME Undergraduates**

As shown in the map BAME undergraduates are far more likely to live in urban areas than white students. This reflects a far narrower population distribution for BAME students.



### **Map 3: Map of Polar 3 Students**

This map shows how those from Widening Participation neighbourhoods typically tend to be from urban areas. In addition to this, students seem more likely to be from the North of England, thus reflecting national socio-economic divisions.



**Map 4: Map of new undergraduates from the Greater Manchester area**

As shown in the Map. The University recruits a large amount of students from the Greater Manchester area. In 2017 the most popular areas were Manchester, Trafford and Oldham (268, 155, 125 students respectively). This is reflected in the heat map.

