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Outcomes

This document gives the outcomes of OFFA's annual monitoring of access agreements for 2008-09.

Access agreement monitoring

Outcomes for 2008-09

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Foreword

We have now completed the third year of monitoring access agreements and I am very pleased to be able to present a positive set of figures.

In 2008-09, higher education institutions (HEIs) spent over a quarter of their additional fee income on access measures, including over £304m on bursaries and scholarships for students from lower income backgrounds or other under-represented groups and nearly £37m on additional outreach activities. This expenditure is broadly in line with proportions of expenditure in previous years, demonstrating institutions' ongoing commitment to widening access.

As one would expect, the majority of the money awarded by HEIs to students is well targeted at those from the poorest backgrounds. Two-thirds of the 346,000 students from low income or disadvantaged backgrounds who received an OFFA countable bursary were from the very lowest income group and in receipt of full state support. Students in this group received, on average, a bursary of around £980 a year.

I am also very pleased to be able to confirm our earlier expectation that bursary take-up, which was an issue in previous years, has significantly improved to around 96 per cent – up from around 90 per cent in 2007-08. This follows a change to the student finance application form and increased efforts on the part of universities and colleges to raise awareness of bursaries amongst their students.

Universities and colleges have continued to develop their schemes as they learn from experience and react to different circumstances, such as alterations to state maintenance grants. The evolving nature of bursary schemes together with changes to state support thresholds, take-up rates, course provision and institutional size mean it can be difficult to make precise statistical comparisons year on year. However, the above figures clearly demonstrate the very significant contribution that HEIs have made to attract and support students from disadvantaged backgrounds. They also demonstrate, together with the findings of recent participation analysis, that disadvantaged students continue to attend university in increasing numbers, and have not been deterred by the current fee and funding arrangements, though in the most selective universities, despite their considerable efforts, progress has been much more difficult.



However, despite the continued large sums of bursary money distributed to students from disadvantaged backgrounds and high bursary take-up, there remains more to be done. Bursary awareness amongst prospective students and applicants remains an issue. And, worryingly, low awareness of bursaries is not limited to potential applicants. Research recently published by OFFA¹ showed that one in ten higher education advisors in schools and colleges was not aware of bursaries and many of those who had heard of them had significant gaps in their knowledge. We have therefore issued good practice to HEIs on how to address low awareness and also worked with the sector to improve advisors' knowledge and understanding of bursaries. We are now following up the above attitudinal research with some statistical analysis on whether bursaries are influencing students' choice of university. The results of this research, which we hope to publish in the near future, will influence our future guidance on the balance of expenditure between bursaries and outreach.

Looking ahead, next year we will jointly monitor access agreement outcomes (for the 2009-10 academic year) alongside HEFCE Widening Participation Strategic Assessments. This will allow us to minimise the burden on universities and colleges and better recognise institutions' total efforts to widen participation, not just those efforts contained in access agreements.

In the meantime, given the record competition for places, it is imperative that institutions maintain their commitment to widening access so that the hard-won improvements in participation do not stagnate or even begin to reverse. We are therefore urging all institutions to review their bursary schemes and outreach work to improve the way they target students and ensure money is spent on effective initiatives. In some cases, such evaluation may lead to changes in patterns of expenditure, particularly in the balance between financial support and outreach.

We recognise the tremendous pressures that universities face in the current financial climate but will want all universities and colleges charging a higher fee to continue to spend appropriate proportions of their additional fee income on access measures.

Clearly, the recommendations of the Independent Review of Higher Education Funding and Student Finance will play a key part in ensuring that those with the ambition and qualifications to access higher education are able to do so regardless of their background. Access is a key theme in the Review and a widely proclaimed priority for the new coalition government, and we await the Review's outcome with keen interest. In the meantime, we will be doing all we can to ensure that fair access remains a high priority and that short-term exigencies do not jeopardise the tremendous advances in participation over recent years.



Sir Martin Harris

Director of Fair Access

¹ Callender, C., Wilkinson, D. and Hopkins, R. (2009) Awareness, take-up and impact of institutional bursaries and scholarships in England: Summary and recommendations. Bristol:OFFA. OFFA 2009/07. Accessed at www.offa.org.uk/publications

Access agreement monitoring outcomes for 2008-09

To	Heads of higher education institutions in England Heads of HEFCE-funded further education colleges Managers of school centred initial teacher training providers
Of interest to those responsible for	Implementation of access agreements, Widening Participation, Finance
Reference	2010/05
Publication date	August 2010
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Executive summary

What this report covers

1. As a regulator, the Office for Fair Access (OFFA) has a responsibility to ensure that universities and colleges are meeting their commitments to individual students and are moving towards the milestones and legal obligations set out in their access agreements.
2. This report gives an overview of the progress made in 2008-09 – the third year of operation under the new student finance arrangements. It is based on the response from institutions to our monitoring requirements – set out in the OFFA guidance 'How to complete your access agreement monitoring return for 2008-09' (OFFA 2009/03 to 2009/05). Covering expenditure on bursaries and scholarships for students from lower income backgrounds and other under-represented groups, the number of bursary holders at each institution, and expenditure on additional outreach, it demonstrates how the higher education (HE) sector is

meeting its access agreement obligations and what progress is being made to promote and safeguard fair access to HE for students from under-represented groups².

Key findings for higher education institutions (HEIs)

3. Key findings are as follows:

Additional fee income

- Overall additional fee income for HEIs was **£1,332 million** in 2008-09, up from £878 million in 2007-08³.

Expenditure on bursaries, scholarships and outreach

- HEIs spent just over a quarter (**25.8 per cent**) of their additional fee income (£344.3 million) on access measures, up slightly from 25.0 per cent of additional fee income (£219.1 million) in 2007-08.
 - 22.8 per cent (£304.5 million) was spent on bursaries and scholarships for lower income students and other under-represented groups
 - 2.8 per cent (£36.7 million) was spent on additional outreach
 - 0.2 per cent (£3.1 million) was spent from funds re-allocated in-year or from previous years. This money was largely spent on additional outreach.
- Overall, nearly three-quarters (**74 per cent**) of the £304 million that HEIs spent on bursaries and scholarships went to students in the lowest income group and in receipt of full state support, up from 71 per cent in 2007-08⁴.

Bursary holders and take-up

- Over **346,000** students from lower income or other under-represented groups received a bursary or scholarship in 2008-09. More than 230,000 (67 per cent) of these were from the lowest income group and in receipt of full state support, up from 65 per cent in the previous year.
- We estimate that bursary take-up among students from the lowest income group improved from 90 per cent⁵ in 2007-08 to **96 per cent** in 2008-09, with 96 per cent of HEIs reporting a take-up rate of 90 per cent or more.

Milestones and targets

- 97 per cent of institutions reported that they had either made progress towards, or met, their key statistical milestones relating to the number of applicants or entrants from under-represented groups⁶.
4. An explanatory note setting out our monitoring requirements for 2008-09 is at page 19.

² When we refer to students in under-represented groups or OFFA-countable groups, we mean groups that are currently under-represented in higher education and at the national level rather than at a particular institution or course. These groups include people from low-income backgrounds (we count background incomes of up to £49,305 in 2008-09), from lower socio-economic groups or from low participation neighbourhoods; minority ethnic groups or sub groups that are under-represented in HE; for example care leavers; and disabled people.

³ The substantial increase in additional fee income in 2008-09 was primarily due to a third cohort of entrants under the new arrangements, in addition to those students who started courses in 2006-07 and 2007-08.

⁴ The threshold for full state support for new entrants increased from £17,910 in 2007-08 to £25,000 in 2008-09. For continuing students, the threshold in 2008-09 was £18,360.

⁵ This figure has been revised since last year's report in line with changes to underlying data.

⁶ This figure refers to institutions that were able to report – please refer to the milestones and targets, understanding these findings section for more detail.

Monitoring outcomes for higher education institutions

Additional fee income

Key findings

5. Additional fee income for HEIs was **£1,332 million** in 2008-09, up from £878 million in 2007-08.
6. The majority of this income (96.4 per cent) related to full fees, with the remainder from additional fees charged below the maximum, but above the standard rate.

Understanding this finding

7. A total of 124 HEIs had access agreements in place in 2008-09, covering institutions' own students as well as those franchised to further education colleges (FECs).
8. The key driver behind the introduction of variable fees in 2006-07 was the need to generate additional income for universities and colleges that was not subject to fluctuations in government funding or programmes.
9. As expected, additional fee income increased substantially in 2008-09 compared to 2007-08. This was primarily due to the intake of a third cohort of students under the new arrangements, in addition to students who started courses in 2006-07 and 2007-08. Other much smaller factors included an inflationary increase to the maximum additional fee income per student (£1,890 in 2008-09, up from £1,845 in 2007-08)⁷ and an increase in the number of students entering HE.
10. Based on HEIs' predictions, we anticipate that additional fee income may increase further in 2009-10 to as much as £1,500 million per year⁸.

⁷ The maximum tuition fee increased by 2.5 per cent (£3,145 in 2008-09, up from £3,070 in 2007-08). Additional fee income refers only to fees charged above the basic tuition fee that was in place prior to 2006-07. The basic fee was £1,255 in 2008-09, up from £1,225 in 2007-08. Institutions' access agreements are monitored against their additional fee income only and institutions that only charge the basic fee amount are not required to have access agreements in order to charge that fee.

⁸ Some higher education courses take four or five years (e.g. languages, medicine) and so it will be 2010-11 before all students are under the new fee arrangements.

Overall expenditure

Key finding

11. HEIs spent 25.8 per cent of their additional fee income (£344.3 million) on access measures, up from 25.0 per cent of additional fee income (£219.1 million) in 2007-08.

Table 1: Overall expenditure on additional access measures as a proportion of additional fee income

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
HEIs	25.7	25.0	25.8

Understanding this finding

12. Institutional investment in OFFA-countable bursaries and scholarships increased slightly in 2008-09 as a proportion of additional fee income. There were two main factors between 2007-08 and 2008-09 that contributed to this increase.
13. The first factor was the increase in bursary take-up across the sector. Bursary take-up is covered in more detail later in this report. However, the significant increase, from around 90 per cent to around 96 per cent of eligible students, was an important factor in explaining the increase in bursary and scholarship expenditure as a proportion of additional fee income.
14. The second factor relates to changes by individual institutions to their bursary schemes. In 2008-09 the background income threshold for students in receipt of full state maintenance grant increased from £17,910 to £25,000 for new

entrants⁹. Many institutions chose to maintain their levels of bursary awards but extend them to students on the new full grant threshold. Other institutions extended their main bursary award to the full grant threshold but reduced the amount of the award for individual students.

15. At the same time the maximum threshold for a partial state grant increased for new entrants from £38,330 in 2007-08 to £60,005 in 2008-09. (N.B. This threshold was subsequently reduced for 2009-10 entrants, to £50,020.) In response, some institutions also extended their bursary awards to include students with higher household incomes. For example, 27 institutions extended their bursary schemes for 2008-09 entrants to match the new state support thresholds for full and partial support. However, others reduced their thresholds to help pay for their increased support for those on the lowest incomes.

16. The net effect of these changes to bursary schemes appears to have been relatively small. We have seen a slight increase in the overall expenditure on those on the lowest incomes (74 per cent, up from 71 per cent in 2007-08), but this is mainly attributable to the redefinition of the lowest income to £25,000 for 2008-09 entrants. Total OFFA countable bursary expenditure (for which the definition remains unchanged) increased by one percentage point. We estimate that this rise was mainly attributable to increased take up, while the increase in the overall bursary offer was relatively small.

17. Turning to outreach, we saw that the total cash amount allocated to outreach activity increased significantly in 2008-09, by around 36 per cent. However, the total spend on outreach as a proportion of additional fee income fell slightly (by 0.3 percentage points), continuing the trend from our 2007-08 monitoring outcomes report. This reflects the fact that while many institutions have spent the same proportion of their additional fee income on additional outreach each year, others front-loaded their outreach, committing a higher proportion of their fee income in the first and

second year of the new fee arrangements. As a result, the proportion of additional fee income has decreased over time, though not the cash amount committed each year.

Conclusions

18. Overall expenditure on access measures was slightly higher than in previous years and we are satisfied that all institutions have met the commitments in their access agreements.

Annex A shows summary data for overall additional fee income and spending on access measures since 2006-07.

Annex B shows the amounts and proportions of additional fee income spent on access measures since 2006-07 for each institution.

Expenditure on bursaries and scholarships

Key findings

19. Key findings on bursaries and scholarships expenditure are as follows:

- HEIs spent **22.8 per cent** of their additional fee income (£304.5 million) on OFFA-countable bursaries and scholarships, up from 21.8 per cent of additional fee income (£191.7 million) in 2007-08.
- The proportion of additional fee income that HEIs spent on bursaries and scholarships for lower income students and other under-represented groups (and where the maximum fee is charged) ranged from **8 to 41 per cent**. More than three-quarters of these HEIs (90) fell within the 15 to 30 per cent range. (See figure 2)
- Overall, nearly three-quarters (**74 per cent**) of the £304.5 million that HEIs spent on bursaries and scholarships went to students in the lowest income group and in receipt of full state support, up from 71 per cent in 2007-08.

⁹ All institutions are required to provide at least the minimum bursary requirement (£310 in 2008-09) to all students on full state support, although in practice, the vast majority of institutions provide much more than this.

Figure 1 Proportion of additional fee income spent on access measures

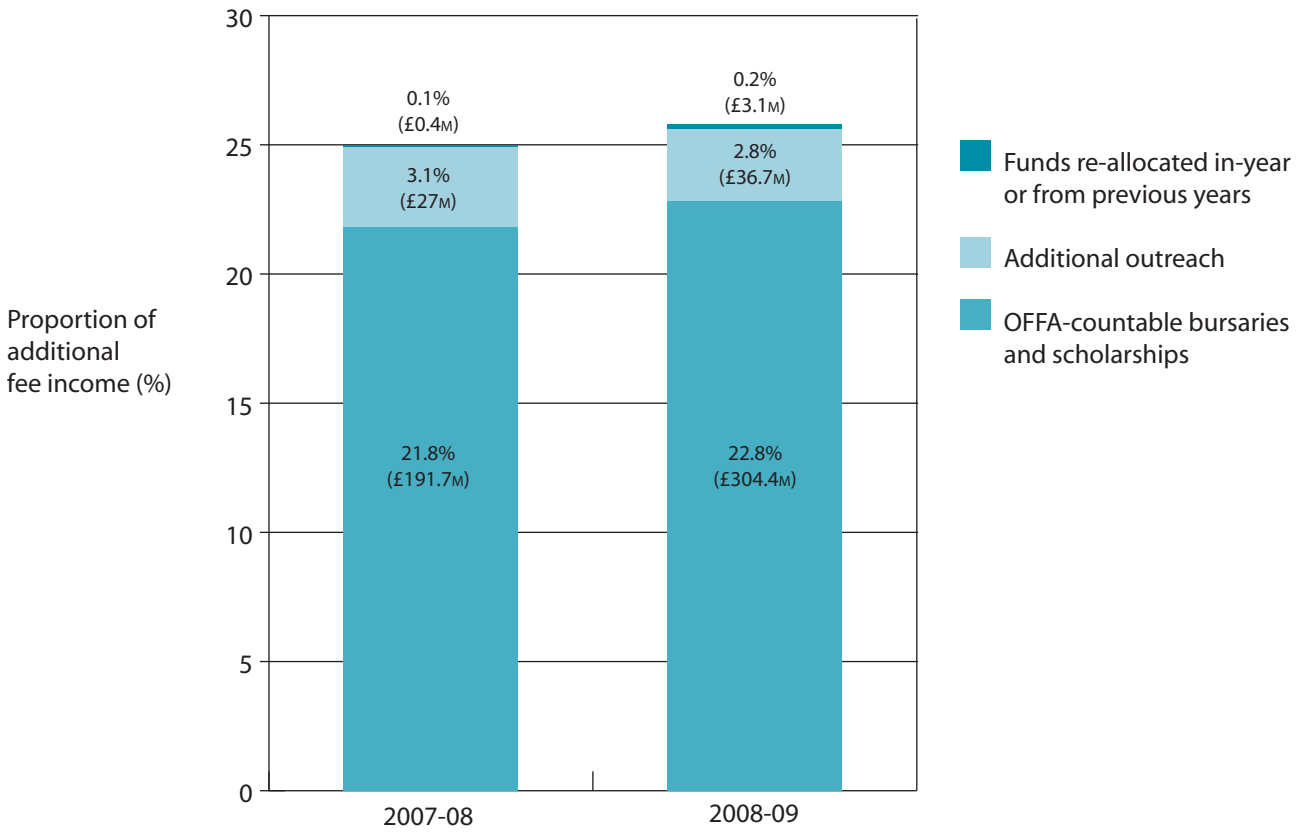
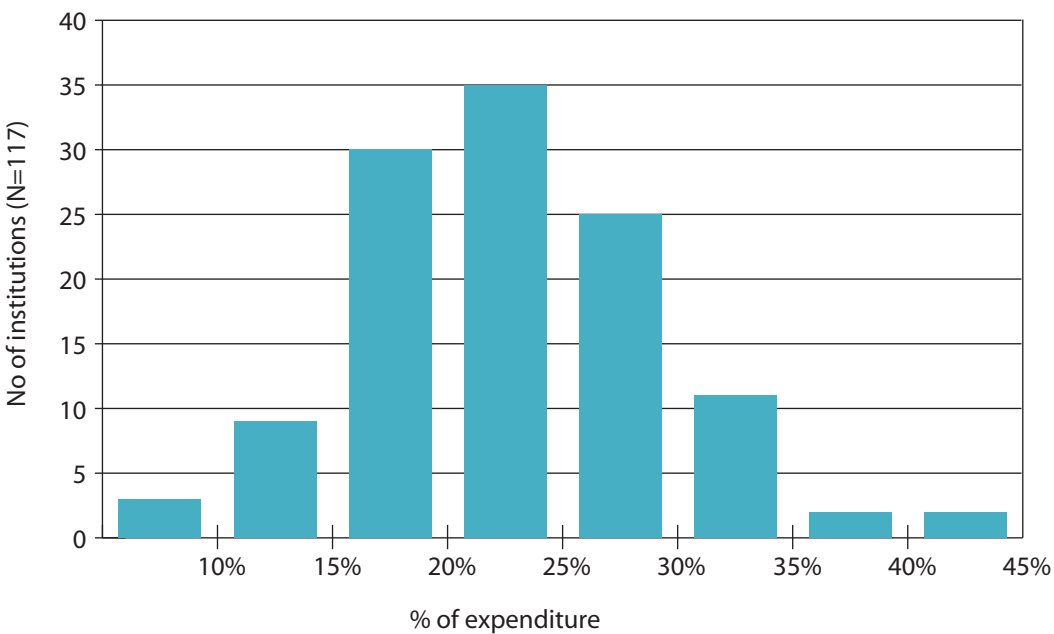


Figure 2 Range of bursary expenditure across HEIs charging the maximum



Understanding these findings

How we define 'lower income'

20. OFFA was established to ensure that students from lower income and other under-represented groups are not deterred from applying to higher education because of higher fees. For this reason, when we approve access agreements and in all subsequent monitoring we only count expenditure that is directed at our target groups.

21. For our assessment purposes, we define 'lower income' as students with assessed household incomes below £49,305. This is £10,000 above the threshold for state support for continuing students in recognition that some institutions feel it is important to target and support students who just miss out on state financial support as well as those entitled to state support¹⁰.

We only report on 'OFFA-countable' expenditure

22. We ask institutions to report only on the additional fee income they spend on bursaries and scholarships for students with a household income of less than £49,305 and for those in other under-represented groups. Many institutions also have scholarships which are non-means-based¹¹, or are not targeted at under-represented or disadvantaged groups and that benefit students outside OFFA's remit. This means that the expenditure we report is *not* the total amount that the sector spends on bursaries and scholarships. We know from Higher Education Bursary and Scholarship Scheme (HEBSS) data that HEIs spent at least a further £15 million on students outside of our target groups, however, this amount is likely to be significantly larger as many broader scholarship schemes are not administered through HEBSS and so data on expenditure is not available.

Why institutions spend different proportions of their fee income on bursaries

23. The difference in the proportion of additional fee income that individual HEIs spend on OFFA countable bursaries is due to a number of different factors, including:

- the numbers of lower income students at each institution;
- the size of bursary that an institution offers to students; and
- each institution's individual priorities on widening participation and recruitment – largely based on the current make-up of their student body.

24. For example, an institution that has further to go in widening participation might give larger bursaries to students than universities and colleges that already have a diverse student body. However, universities with lower bursaries may end up spending similar, or sometimes higher proportions of their fee income on bursaries and scholarships as many more of their students may qualify for a bursary. The ability of institutions to set their own bursary levels enables them to take into account their own individual circumstances and progress in widening participation. All institutions charging the maximum fee must meet the minimum bursary requirement for students on full state support (£310 in 2008-09). Beyond this, OFFA has greater expectations of institutions with the furthest to go in securing a diverse student body than those that are already diverse. However, some already diverse institutions have chosen to invest significantly more in bursaries than OFFA expects.

¹⁰ The threshold for partial state support for new entrants increased from £38,330 in 2007-08 to £60,005 in 2008-09. For continuing students, the threshold in 2008-09 was £39,305. We did not feel that asking institutions to report on expenditure up to the £60,005 limit would be sufficiently targeted, particularly in light of the subsequent reduction to this upper threshold to £50,020 in 2009-10. We therefore asked institutions to report up to £49,305 in 2008-09 – £10,000 above the threshold for continuing students – to provide consistency with previous years.

¹¹ See Callender, C. (2010) Bursaries and institutional aid in higher education: do they safeguard and promote fair access? Oxford Review of Education, 36:1, 45-62.

Impact of the increased threshold for full state support and other factors

25. As set out above, the proportion of additional fee income spent on bursaries increased from 21.8 per cent in 2007-08 to 22.8 per cent in 2008-09. The key driver for this increase was the improvement in sector-wide bursary take-up rates from around 90 per cent to around 96 per cent. The increase in the threshold for full state support and the minimum bursary (from £17,910 in 2007-08 to £25,000 for 2008-09 entrants), as well as the upper threshold for partial state support (from £38,330 to £60,005), resulted in a variety of changes to institutions' bursary schemes. However, the net effect for all HEIs was relatively small, with increases in bursary thresholds being balanced out by modest reductions in the amounts available to individual students, to compensate for increased eligibility (the average amount awarded to a student on full state support in the 2006-07 and 2007-08 cohorts was £1,019, this reduced slightly to £942 for 2008-09 entrants). Institutional bursary schemes for 2009-10 and 2010-11 indicate that the average bursary for students on full support will rise slightly, while the average upper threshold for students on partial bursaries will reduce slightly. This means we are starting to see, in line with OFFA policy, an gradual increase in the targeting of bursaries towards students from the lowest income backgrounds.

26. Although the proportion of bursary and scholarship expenditure on the lowest income groups increased to 74 per cent (from 71 per cent in 2007-08), these figures are not directly comparable, due to the change in the threshold for full state support for 2008-09 entrants. However, it is worth noting that among 2008-09 entrants, **79 per cent** of bursary expenditure went to those from the lowest income group (i.e. students with a household income of less than £25,000)¹².

Tables and figures

27. Table 2 shows the proportion of additional fee income that higher education institutions have spent on bursaries and scholarships for lower income students and other under-represented groups each year.

Table 2: Institutional expenditure on bursaries and scholarships for lower income students and other under-represented groups, as a proportion of additional fee income

	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %
HEIs	21.1	21.8	22.8

28. Table 3 shows the amounts that universities and colleges spent on bursaries and scholarships for students in different income groups.

Table 3: Expenditure on bursaries and scholarships by income group

Student income group	£m
Students on full state support	225
Students on partial state support, up to £39,305	62
Students with residual household incomes between £39,306 and £49,305	7
Students from other under-represented groups	9
Total	304¹³

Conclusions

29. There was a small increase in the proportion of fee income spent on bursaries and scholarships in 2008-09 compared to previous years, due mainly to improved bursary take-up. Further analysis of bursary take-up is included later in the report.

¹² The threshold for full state support for new entrants increased from £17,910 in 2007-08 to £25,000 in 2008-09. For continuing students, the threshold in 2008-09 was £18,360. As many institutions have based their bursary levels around these thresholds, we asked institutions to provide information for the 2006 and 2007 cohorts with a residual income of £18,360 and the 2008 cohort with a residual household income of up to £25,000. This largely accounts for the increase in the proportion of students from the lowest income groups, though direct comparison between years is difficult.

¹³ Figures do not sum due to rounding.

30. Significant alterations were made to bursary schemes for 2008-09 in response to changes in state support, but the net effect of these changes to overall expenditure was relatively small.

31. We are satisfied that institutions have delivered the bursary and scholarship packages agreed with us and we know of no eligible student who applied through the appropriate channels and failed to receive their bursary.

Annex A shows summary data for institutional spending on bursaries and scholarships for lower income students and other under-represented groups since 2006-07.

Annex B shows the proportion of additional fee income that each institution has spent on bursaries and scholarships for lower income students and other under-represented groups since 2006-07.

Expenditure on outreach activities

Key finding

32. HEIs spent **2.8 per cent** of their additional fee income (£36.7 million) on additional outreach, slightly down from 3.1 per cent of additional fee income (£27.0 million) in 2007-08. However, the cash amount spent on outreach increased by 36 per cent.

Understanding this finding

Background

33. Most institutions included some additional investment in outreach when they set up their access agreements, to fund new aspiration and attainment-raising activities introduced alongside variable fees. The balance of outreach and financial support is determined by institutions in their access agreements, and as with bursaries and scholarships, amounts spent on outreach vary significantly.

Institutions' total expenditure on widening participation is much larger than that recorded in access agreement monitoring

34. It is important to note that universities and colleges carry out many other widening participation activities that do not fall under 'OFFA-countable' expenditure, either because they predate access agreements and are therefore not additional, or they

contribute to widening participation, but are not outreach. Therefore, the above figure of £36.7 million does not represent HEIs' total investment in outreach activities or widening participation.

Some universities do not include outreach in their access agreement

35. Also, some institutions do not include any outreach in their access agreements. In Annex B, therefore, where an institution has a zero entry, this does not mean they spend nothing on outreach – it simply means they are either not using additional fee income to invest in outreach (i.e. on top of what they are already spending), or have chosen not to include such investment in their access agreement.

Reasons for the changing patterns of spending on outreach

36. While some institutions' access agreements included a set amount that was constant over the period of their agreement, (in effect front-loading their outreach expenditure in years when only one or two cohorts of students paid additional fees), other agreements fixed their outreach expenditure to a proportion of their additional fee income (thereby increasing the amount of additional outreach in each of the first three years of the new fee arrangements). As a consequence, as expected, outreach expenditure increased significantly in cash terms in 2008-09, but decreased as a proportion of additional fee income.

37. In future years, HEFCE and OFFA will jointly collect information on institutions' total investment in outreach activities, in order to inform progress against both access agreements and institutions' widening participation strategic assessments. This will enable institutions to present a fuller picture of their widening participation commitments.

Reallocation of funds

38. We asked institutions to provide us with an update of any underspend in 2006-07 and 2007-08 that was carried forward for use in future years. We also asked them to provide us with details of any underspend that they had reallocated to other access measures or for retrospective bursary awards within the 2008-09 academic year. For example, this might have been as a result of eligible students

failing to claim their bursaries in those earlier years, or where institutions had made an explicit commitment to spend a minimum proportion or amount in their access agreements and had not done so. Around £3.1m (0.2 per cent of additional fee income) of re-allocated funds was spent within the 2008-09 academic year, largely on additional outreach.

Tables and figures

39. **Table 4** shows the amount of additional fee income that HEIs have spent on outreach in the last three years.

Table 4: Institutional expenditure on additional outreach, as a proportion of additional fee income

	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %
HEIs	4.6 (£20.7m)	3.1 (£27.0m)	2.8 (£36.7m)

Conclusions

40. Institutions have continued to invest in additional outreach in increasing amounts. We are satisfied that institutions have achieved, or have made good progress towards, their outreach objectives and have met the commitments in their access agreement.

Annex A shows summary data for institutional spending on additional outreach activities since 2006-07.

Annex B shows the proportions of additional fee income spent on additional outreach activities since 2006-07 for each institution.

Numbers of bursary holders and bursary take-up

Key findings

41. Key findings on the numbers of bursary holders and bursary take-up in 2008-09 are as follows:

- Over **346,000 students** from lower income or other under-represented groups received a bursary or scholarship in 2008-09. More than **230,000** (67 per cent) of these were from the lowest income group and in receipt of full state support, up from 65 per cent in the previous year.
- We estimate that bursary take-up among students from the lowest income group improved from 90 per cent¹⁴ in 2007-08 to **96 per cent** in 2008-09, with 96 per cent of HEIs reporting a take-up rate of 90 per cent or more.

Understanding these findings

We only report on 'OFFA-countable' bursary and scholarship holders

42. We ask institutions to report only on the number of bursary or scholarship holders from lower income or other under-represented groups. The number of bursary or scholarship holders that we report is therefore not necessarily the total number of students receiving financial support at an institution. For example, as set out earlier, we know of many students outside our target groups who received a bursary or scholarship through HEBSS¹⁵. Similarly, the figures do not include the numbers of students who received financial support from institutions who have used some of their additional fee income to establish additional hardship funds.

43. As with bursary and scholarship expenditure, the proportion of bursary and scholarship recipients from the lowest income group saw a small increase, from 65 to 67 per cent. This can be largely attributed to the change in the definition of the lowest income group to background incomes of £25,000 in 2008-09 (up from £17,910 in 2007-08). The figure for 2008-09 entrants was 71 per cent.

Take-up was initially an issue across the sector

44. In 2006-07 a significant number of students failed to claim their bursary. In many cases, students (and/or their parents) did not consent to share their financial information with their higher education

¹⁴ This figure has been revised since last year's report in line with changes to underlying data sources.

¹⁵ This is taken from HEBSS data on the number of bursary holders where no income data was provided by the students or where household income was above £49,305. We do not ask for this information from institutions not subscribed to the HEBSS full administration service.

institutions when applying to the Student Loans Company (SLC) for student finance. We estimated that some 12,000 students¹⁶ may have missed out on a bursary because they did not consent to share their financial information and that the take-up rate across the sector for the lowest income group was around 80 per cent.

45. Having identified take-up as an issue, we asked HEIs to increase their efforts to raise bursary awareness as well as asking them to report on take-up as part of the monitoring round by estimating both the number of students eligible to receive a bursary and their bursary take-up rate. In addition, from 2008-09 the student finance application form was changed so that students and parents now have to tick a box to opt out of sharing their financial information rather than opt in.

Where take-up is now

46. Current data from institutions and the SLC suggests that the overall take-up rate across all income groups is now at around 96 per cent. Given this high rate, we will not be asking institutions that have reported a take-up rate of more than 95 per cent to report on the number of eligible students in future years. We will, however, continue to monitor the central data from the SLC.

Take-up at non-HEBSS institutions

47. The take-up rate at the 12 institutions charging maximum fees that did not subscribe to HEBSS in 2008-09 was lower than those that do, with an average of 89 per cent, up from 85 per cent in 2007-08. A number of these institutions have subsequently joined the HEBSS scheme and from 2010-11, 97 per cent of higher education institutions have subscribed to HEBSS, guaranteeing higher take-up.

48. It is essential that those institutions not subscribing to HEBSS ensure they have management systems in place to allow them to monitor likely student take-up of bursaries. We would encourage the few remaining institutions that do not subscribe to consider the benefits of joining the scheme, for example, to maximise their take-up rates, reduce the administrative burdens on their institution, and to minimise costs.

49. In the coming year, we will work with all institutions with take-up rates of less than 95 per cent to understand why this is the case and to explore what more can be done to improve their take-up rates in future years.

Bursary take-up is generally better for continuing students

50. The research we published in December 2009 on 'Awareness, take-up and impact of institutional bursaries and scholarships in England'¹⁷ found that around a third of students surveyed (35 per cent) thought that "Bursaries are one off payments you receive in your first year at university". Consequently, the research recommended that HEIs should ensure that students realise that bursaries are paid throughout a student's time at university or college.

51. While this continues to be an important message for institutions to communicate, as it affects applicants' and potential applicants' perceptions of the level of available maintenance support and therefore the overall cost of studying in higher education, it doesn't appear to have affected bursary take-up for students in their second and third years of study. In fact, our monitoring found that bursary take-up was generally slightly better for continuing students than for new entrants in 2008-09.

¹⁶ We are aware of some limitations with the data on the number of students/sponsors who have not consented to share their information which leads us to believe that the numbers of students missing out on bursaries for 2006-07 may have been slightly overstated. The figures should therefore only be seen as indicative as they include some ineligible students where records have not been updated, such as those who have withdrawn or transferred to another institution. Also because the SLC can only provide the number of students who have not consented and not personal data, it is impossible for institutions to identify the exact number of students eligible to receive a bursary. Records from a different data set also show that several institutions have paid more bursaries than the number of their students who consented to share, suggesting a further anomaly. Given the small numbers involved at the margins, the full reconciliation required to resolve the discrepancies between different datasets would have caused an unnecessary and disproportionate burden for institutions and we are therefore happy to live with this small margin of error.

¹⁷ Callender, C., Wilkinson, D. and Hopkins, R. (2009) Awareness, take-up and impact of institutional bursaries and scholarships in England – summary and recommendations, Bristol:Office for Fair Access. OFFA 2009/07. Accessed at www.offa.org.uk/publications

Tables and figures

52. **Figure 3** shows the increase in bursary take-up among students from the lowest income group over the last three years.

Conclusions

53. Universities and colleges have made substantial efforts to promote their bursary schemes and to encourage take-up and there is a significant improvement compared to previous years. Our future work on bursary take-up will focus on those institutions with take-up rates of less than 95 per cent, to ensure that these take-up rates improve further in future years.

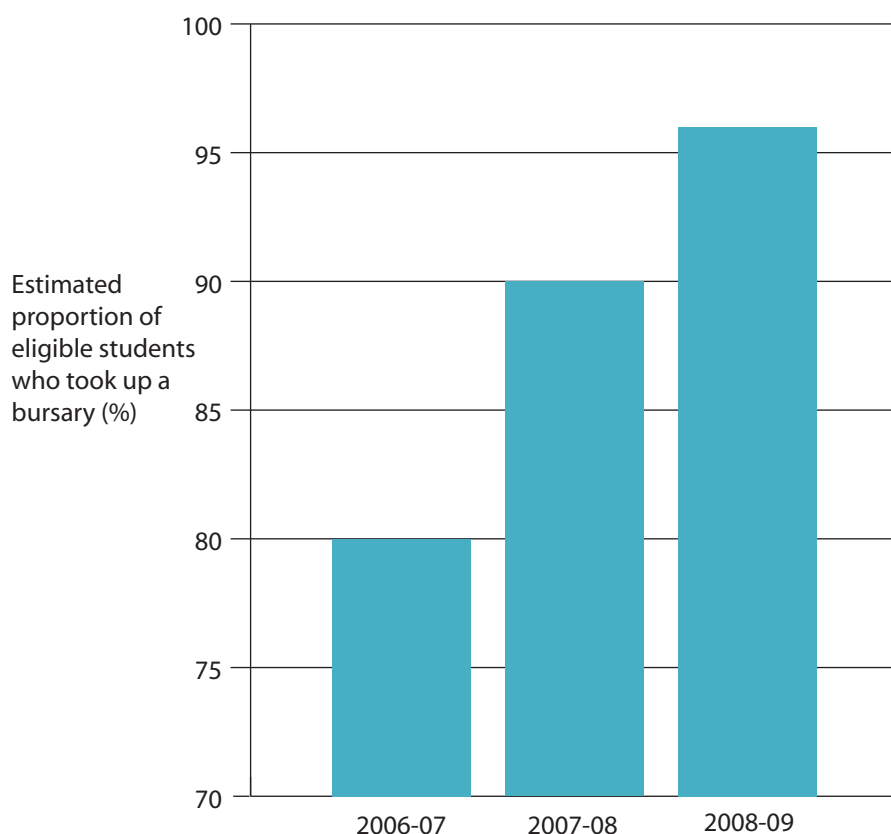
54. Although take-up issues have now generally been solved for most institutions, the continued lack of awareness of bursaries at the application stage, as highlighted in our research¹⁸ shows once again the importance of clear information about bursaries. For example, only two-fifths of students surveyed for the

research said they had looked for information on bursaries before submitting their UCAS application form. If bursaries are to play a role in ensuring applicants are not deterred on financial grounds it is important that all universities and colleges continue to publicise bursary schemes early in applicants' decision-making processes, both pre and post application. We would encourage all institutions to review the way they market and publicise their bursaries on a regular basis.

55. All institutions have met their commitments to individual students who applied for a bursary and provided their financial details through the appropriate channels.

Annex C shows the number of students in OFFA-countable groups who were awarded a bursary or scholarship at each institution, as well as the proportion of the student body this represents.

Figure 3 Estimated bursary take-up of students entitled to full state support, 2006-07 to 2008-09



¹⁸ Ibid.

Milestones and targets

Key findings

56. Our findings on statistical milestones relating to the numbers of applicants or entrants from under-represented groups are as follows:

- **97 per cent** of institutions reported that they had either made progress towards, or met, their key statistical milestones relating to the number of applicants or entrants from under-represented groups (not all institutions are included in these figures, refer to paragraphs 58 and 59).
- 21 institutions (22 per cent¹⁹) report that they are exceeding or meeting all of their targets²⁰.
- 47 institutions (50 per cent) report that they are exceeding or meeting most of their targets.
- 23 institutions (24 per cent) have not yet met their aims but report some positive progress towards their goals.
- Three institutions (3 per cent) report progress that was less than anticipated or that there was a one year dip in an otherwise upward trend. We are working with these institutions to ensure that they are addressing any issues.

57. On outreach and process-based milestones, most institutions report they have made good progress, with planned activities carried out. Where activities have not taken place this is typically due to a refocusing of widening participation priorities.

Understanding these findings

The milestones used by HEIs

58. Institutions set their own milestones and targets in order to monitor their progress in improving access. This means the range of milestones and targets is varied across institutions and performance is not directly comparable.

59. All institutions must have a statistical milestone relating to either the diversity of their pool of applicants, or their student body. However, in

2008-09, around a quarter of HEIs (24 per cent) had difficulty reporting against their main statistical milestone, mainly due to a change in the method for producing the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) performance indicator relating to low participation neighbourhoods. This meant that the new measure (POLAR2) was not comparable with the old low participation neighbourhoods data on which many institutions originally based their targets. Where methodologies change, this can create a problem in assessing progress between years of change, but is not problematic over a longer time frame. As we are primarily concerned with trends over time, a lack of comparability of one year's data is not of major concern. However, we will shortly be asking all institutions to review their statistical milestones to ensure that they are measurable and fit for purpose for future years.

60. Over four-fifths (82 per cent) of HEIs use some or all of the HESA Performance Indicators on widening participation (www.hesa.ac.uk/pi) to inform their milestones. Institutions use HESA data in a variety of ways – some institutions aim to meet the location-adjusted benchmark each year, others aim to improve their performance year on year. Institutions reported against the HESA data for 2007-08, which was published in June 2009.

61. A smaller number of institutions rely on application data, the number of students entitled to a maintenance grant or bursary or the number of students from other target under-represented groups. Beyond this, milestones include a diverse range of objectives based on outreach activities or operational functions. For example, many institutions set themselves objectives around the number of participants in a particular outreach activity, such as summer schools. Given the variety of institutional objectives, different measurements of success and varying progress against each objective, it is difficult to summarise progress for the sector other than in very broad terms.

¹⁹ Figures do not sum due to rounding.

²⁰ The categorisation of whether milestones have been met or not is based on the achievement or otherwise of the main statistical milestones of interest to OFFA - for example, entrants from socio-economic classes 4-7 or from low participation neighbourhoods. Where these are reported on with other institutional milestones such as achievement of outreach or continuation rates, we have focused on the most relevant milestones.

Conclusions

62. We are satisfied that most institutions have made progress against their milestones. Where progress has been less than anticipated, we will work with institutions where necessary to understand why this might be and identify whether any actions are needed to ensure further progress.

Monitoring outcomes for further education colleges

Additional fee income and overall expenditure

Key findings

63. Key findings are as follows²¹:

- Additional fee income for FECs was £24.6 million in 2008-09, up from £14.0 million in 2007-08.
- FEC fees continue to be more variable than in HEIs with only around half of FECs with access agreements charging the maximum fee.
- FECs spent 35.5 per cent of their additional fee income (£8.7 million) on access measures, down from 40.4 per cent of additional fee income (£5.6 million) in 2007-08.

Expenditure on bursaries and scholarships

Key findings

64. Key findings are as follows:

- FECs spent £7.5 million on bursaries for lower income students and other under-represented groups in 2008-09.
- The proportion of fee income spent on bursaries and scholarships was 30.5 per cent in 2008-09, down from 35.9 per cent in 2007-08 (see Annex A).
- The proportion of additional fee income that FECs spent on bursaries for lower income groups (and where the minimum bursary requirement applies) ranged from 8.0 to 66.7 per cent.
- On average, FECs charging the maximum fee spent 22.9 per cent of their additional fee income on bursaries and scholarships for lower income students.

- In addition to OFFA countable expenditure FECs also spent at least a further £367,000 on bursaries for students who are not in OFFA countable groups²².

Understanding these findings

Background information

65. A total of 51 FECs had access agreements in place in 2008-09 for their directly funded HE provision. Courses offered through franchise arrangements with a lead HEI are covered by the HEI's access agreement and the income and expenditure is included in the relevant HEI return in the HEI section of this report. Four colleges chose to charge the standard fee of £1,255 in 2008-09 and were not required to submit monitoring returns. Due to the wide variation in fees and course type amongst FECs, comparable data tables are problematic and we have therefore not included them in this report. However data is available on request.

66. Of the 47 colleges that charged higher variable fees:

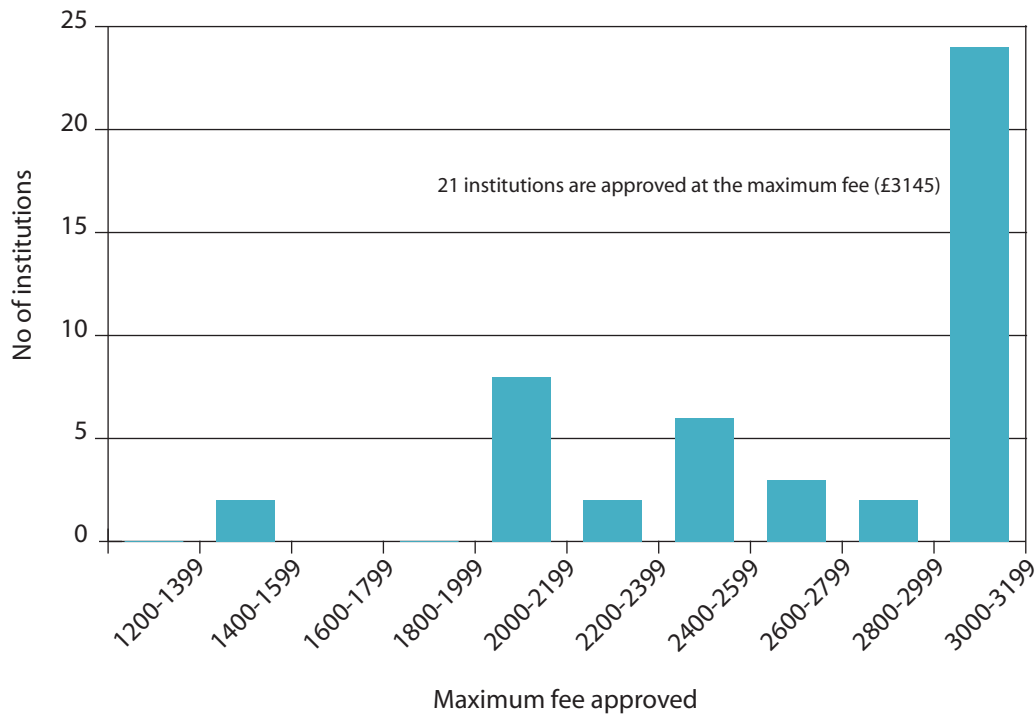
- 45 per cent (21 FECs) charged the maximum fee of £3,145.
- 55 per cent (26 FECs) charged below the maximum amount, with fees ranging from £1,500 to £3,000.
- 15 per cent (seven FECs) had fewer than 100 students paying a variable fee and 15 per cent (seven FECs) had 500 or more students paying a variable fee.

67. The proportion of additional fee income that FECs spent on bursaries and outreach fell from 40.4 per cent in 2007-08 to 35.5 per cent in 2008-09. This is because many FECs initially offered much more generous bursaries than we would have expected in 2006-07 and have revised their agreements over time.

²¹ These totals include estimated figures for five further education colleges where institutional data has not been finalised. Estimated figures are based on Student Loans Company data.

²² This figure comes from HEBSS data on the expenditure made to students where no income detail was recorded or where income was above £49,305. This information is not requested from institutions not subscribed to the HEBSS full administration service.

Figure 4 Variability of fee levels - Further education colleges 2008-09



Expenditure on outreach

Key finding

68. FECs spent over £1.2 million on outreach in 2008-09, up from £630,000 in 2007-08.

Numbers of bursary holders

Key finding

69. Just under 11,000 students from lower income or other under-represented groups received a bursary or scholarship in 2008-09. Around 6,700 (61 per cent) of these were from the lowest income group and in receipt of full state support.

Conclusions

70. We are satisfied that all institutions have met the commitments in their access agreements. Some FECs reported that take-up was an issue and they will want to continue to work to improve this.

71. FECs already have diverse student bodies and in many cases offered much more generous bursaries than we would expect them to. For example, several colleges distribute more than 50 per cent of their additional fee income in bursaries and some colleges offer bursaries despite charging lower fees. Some colleges do not target their bursaries because they feel their intake is predominantly disadvantaged and to avoid the bureaucratic burden of administering a targeted scheme. FECs may wish to review their access agreements for 2011-12 to consider whether their schemes are delivering value, or are sufficiently well-targeted.

Monitoring outcomes for school centred initial teacher training providers (SCITTs)

Key findings

72. Key findings are that²³:

- Over 1,100 trainee teachers paid variable fees at SCITTs, raising over £1.6 million of additional fee income.
- SCITTs spent around £174,000 on bursaries for trainees from lower income or other under-represented groups. This represents 10.7 per cent of their additional fee income.
- SCITTs spent over £10,000 on outreach work representing less than 1 per cent of additional fee income.
- Around 400 trainees received a bursary.

Understanding these findings

Background information

73. In 2008-09 there were 44 school centred initial teacher training providers (SCITTs) with access agreements. Three SCITTs chose to charge the standard fee of £1,255 in 2008-09 and did not have to submit a monitoring return. 12 charged a fee above £1,255 but below the amount allowed by their access agreement.

74. SCITT providers have very small numbers of trainees and only one SCITT reported an additional fee income above £100,000. Like FECs, variation in fee levels amongst SCITTs is problematic so comparable data tables have not been included in this report. However data is available on request.

Conclusions

75. We are satisfied that all SCITTs have met the commitments in their access agreements.

²³ These figures do not include the SCITTELS consortium as data was not available at the time of publication. Final figures are therefore likely to be slightly higher.

Explanatory note: Our monitoring requirements

76. The Office for Fair Access was established under the Higher Education Act 2004. Our role is to safeguard and promote fair access to higher education by regulating the charging of variable tuition fees through the approval and monitoring of access agreements.

77. An access agreement shows the fee limits an institution has established, its plans for bursaries and other financial support for lower income students and other under-represented groups, and, in some cases, additional outreach work. It also sets out the milestones and objectives the institution will use to monitor its progress in improving access.

78. When institutions draw up their access agreements, they are also asked to provide working estimates of the additional fee income they expect to receive and their expenditure on access measures.

79. There is a legal requirement for institutions with an approved OFFA access agreement to inform us about the extent to which they have met their obligations, and to report on their progress against their objectives and milestones. Full details of our monitoring requirements can be found in the document 'How to complete your access agreement monitoring return for 2008-09' (OFFA 2009/03), which was published in October 2009.

80. We asked institutions to give us data on:

- additional fee income and number of current system students, by fee amount and cohort.
- expenditure on bursaries and scholarships to students from lower income and other under-represented groups, by income band and cohort.
- the number of students from lower income and other under-represented groups in receipt of a bursary or scholarship, by income band and cohort.

81. We also asked institutions to give us:

- information on institutional bursary take-up rates.
- a report on bursary awareness raising activities, where less than 95 per cent of eligible students had been paid a bursary.
- expenditure on additional outreach activities covered in access agreements.
- a report on progress against milestones.

Annex A

Summary data for sector income and expenditure

A1. Additional fee income (£000)

	2008	2007	2006
HEIs	1,332,442	878,239	451,125
FECs	24,617	13,984	7,367
SCITTs	1,624	1,375	1,402
Total	1,358,683	893,598	459,894

A2. Expenditure on bursaries and scholarships for lower income students (£000)

	2008	2007	2006
HEIs	304,453	191,688	95,309
FECs	7,500	5,015	2,799
SCITTs	174	164	107
Total	312,127	196,867	98,215

A3. Expenditure on bursaries and scholarships for lower income students as a proportion of additional fee income (%)

	2008	2007	2006
HEIs	22.8	21.8	21.1
FECs	30.5	35.9	38.0
SCITTs	10.7	11.9	7.6
Total	23.0	22.0	21.4

A4. Expenditure on additional outreach (£000)

	2008	2007	2006
HEIs	36,702	26,975	20,699
FECs	1,230	630	576
SCITTs (see note 7)	11	125	95
Total	37,943	27,730	21,370

A5. Overall expenditure (£000)

(Note: figures shown are more than amount of expenditure on bursaries plus outreach because they include reallocated funds)

	2008	2007	2006
HEIs	344,255	219,136	116,008
FECs	8,730	5,645	3,375
SCITTs	185	290	202
Total	353,170	225,071	119,585

A6. Overall expenditure as a proportion of additional fee income (%)

	2008	2007	2006
HEIs	25.8	25.0	25.7
FECs	35.5	40.4	45.8
SCITTs	10.7	21.1	14.4
Total	26.0	25.2	26.0

Notes:

1. Additional fee income is all fee income above the standard fee (£1,255 in 2008-09) for Home/European Union full-time undergraduates, including postgraduate initial teacher training
2. The expenditure on bursaries and scholarships is only the amount spent on lower income students or other under-represented groups. Lower income is defined as any student with an assessed household income of up to £49,305. This is the Government threshold for state support for continuing students, plus £10,000.
3. The expenditure on additional outreach is not the total amount spent by institutions on outreach or widening participation. It is the additional amount that institutions have spent following the introduction of variable fees.
4. Expenditure is based on all actual expenditure reported by institutions for the 2008-09 academic year.
5. The Student Loans Company provided data for all expenditure paid from the Higher Education Bursaries and Scholarship Scheme (HEBSS) to lower income students in respect of 2008-09 up to 15 November 2009.
6. In some cases the figures for 2006-07 and 2007-08 do not match the figures published in OFFA publications 2008/01 and 2009/02 because of late amendments to data.
7. In 2008-09, we streamlined our monitoring requirements for SCITT providers. As such, fewer SCITTs reported on outreach expenditure.

Annex B

Annex B: Institutional expenditure on OFFA-countable bursaries, scholarships and additional outreach: a comparison with 2006-07 and 2007-08

This annex shows the amounts and proportions of additional fee income spent by individual institutions on:

- bursaries and scholarships for students from lower and other under-represented groups
- additional outreach work
- overall expenditure under access agreement
- unspent funds reallocated and spent on other widening participation measures in 2008-09 or carried forward.

It also provides a comparison of overall expenditure with 2006-07 and 2007-08 figures.

Higher education institutions	Bursaries and scholarships		Outreach	Reallocated and spent in 2008-09			Overall expenditure			Reallocated and carried forward
	£000	%		£000	£000	2008	2007	2006	£000	
Anglia Ruskin University	2,809	23.6	522		27.9	40.7	35.1			
Aston University	1,802	24.5	0		24.5	21.1	19.9			
University of Bath	1,732	17.8	131		19.2	20.9	23.7			
Bath Spa University	2,083	21.6	130		23.0	25.8	30.0			
University of Bedfordshire	3,705	33.0	923		41.3	40.7	47.3			
University of Birmingham	5,245	21.3	402		22.9	22.3	20.7			
Birmingham City University	2,674	18.1	164	91	19.9	15.5	14.5	31		
University College Birmingham	1,119	32.0	410		43.7	35.2	14.5			
Bishop Grosseteste University College, Lincoln	724	28.1	43		29.8	35.3	36.8			
University of Bolton	1,152	22.5	81		24.1	21.1	17.4			
The Arts University College at Bournemouth	557	15.2	30		16.0	16.6	15.5			
Bournemouth University	3,112	23.7	242		25.5	29.6	29.6			
University of Bradford	2,490	28.2	0	24	28.5	22.9	19.61			

1. 2006 figure was revised

Higher education institutions	Bursaries and scholarships		Outreach	Reallocated and spent in 2008-09			Overall expenditure			Reallocated and carried forward
	£000	%		£000	£000	2008	2007	2006	£000	
University of Brighton	4,510	27.4	420	35	30.2	25.7	24.3			
University of Bristol	2,653	16.6	574		20.2	20.4	23.4			
Brunel University	2,163	16.5	0		16.5	14.6	16.5			
Buckinghamshire New University	1,975	34.0	97		35.7	42.9	38.9			
University of Cambridge	4,229	25.5	0		25.5	24.0	19.4			
Canterbury Christ Church University	2,569	26.0	219		28.3	27.9	19.9			
University of Central Lancashire	7,315	36.0	626		39.1	38.0	44.4			
Central School of Speech and Drama	199	20.0	111		31.2	19.3	12.0			
University of Chester	1,963	21.0	0		21.0	20.8	25.3			
University of Chichester	1,522	26.3	63		27.4	22.2	24.5			
City University, London	1,351	19.5	197		22.3	20.8	23.9			
Courtauld Institute of Art	47	17.0	24		25.6	18.6	13.6			
Coventry University	2,825	19.9	1,073		27.4	30.0	32.2			
University for the Creative Arts	762	10.1	200	69	13.6	17.0	15.0			
University of Cumbria	3,187	40.1	251		43.3	33.6	NA ²			
Conservatoire for Dance and Drama	436	24.4	24		25.7	18.5	20.4			
De Montfort University	4,169	23.8	203		25.0	22.1	19.0			
University of Derby	3,340	28.1	250		30.2	29.6	31.3			
University of Durham	3,634	21.2	205		22.4	30.1	29.6			

² University of Cumbria formed as a merger between Cumbria Institute of Arts, St Martin's College and parts of the University of Central Lancashire in 2007

Higher education institutions	Bursaries and scholarships		Outreach	Reallocated and spent in 2008-09			Overall expenditure			Reallocated and carried forward
	£000	%		£000	£000	2008	2007	2006	£000	
University of East Anglia ³	2,387	18.7	800	25.0	23.1	28.1				
University of East London	3,977	25.4	160	27.0	23.4	31.6				
Edge Hill University	2,381	24.4	952	34.2	49.1	52.6				
Institute of Education	211	8.6	218	17.6	17.7	17.9				
University of Essex ⁴	1,716	16.3	258	20.4	15.9	17.6				
University of Exeter	3,654	22.0	130	22.8	20.9	17.6				
University College Falmouth	910	20.5	42	22.2	23.0	16.3				
University of Gloucestershire	1,845	19.9	276	22.9	17.3	22.5				
Goldsmiths College, University of London	1,680	20.8	312	24.7	25.3	22.6				
University of Greenwich ⁵	555	4.9	260	7.2	11.8	9.7				
Guildhall School of Music & Drama	94	14.7	100	30.4	30.9	52.1				
Harper Adams University College	428	27.1	0	27.1	17.4	20.6				
University of Hertfordshire	6,411	35.2	541	38.1	31.9	38.2				
Heythrop College	143	17.5	101	29.9	50.2	NA ⁶				
University of Huddersfield	2,936	21.3	0	21.3	24.8	18.7				
University of Hull	3,710	24.7	67	25.1	24.9	23.7				
Imperial College London	2,780	31.3	77	32.1	33.3	33.5				
Keele University	939	11.7	192	14.1	13.7	14.5				

³ All years include partner colleges but not joint provision at University Campus Suffolk

⁴ All years include partner colleges but not joint provision at University Campus Suffolk

⁵ Charged lower fees

⁶ In 2006 Heythrop College did not report additional fee income as they had previously been a private institution

Higher education institutions	Bursaries and scholarships		Outreach	Reallocated and spent in 2008-09			Overall expenditure			Reallocated and carried forward
	£000	%		£000	£000	2008	2007	2006	£000	
University of Kent	3,176	20.1	382		22.5	21.4	24.6			
King's College London	2,795	18.9	96	152	20.6	19.8	21.1		209	
Kingston University	4,220	19.7	172		20.5	17.5	16.4			
Lancaster University	2,265	18.7	250		20.8	21.6	21.9			
University of Leeds	6,354	21.2	300	1,375	26.8	16.7	16.8		131	
Leeds Metropolitan University ⁷	42	0.4	1,000		10.9	15.7	10.3			
Leeds College of Music	245	19.5	35		22.3	23.4	25.2			
Leeds Trinity University College ⁸	269	11.9	127		17.5	15.6	14.5			
University of Leicester	2,896	23.1	215		24.8	21.3	22.7			
University of Lincoln	3,057	21.9	425		25.0	29.3	52.1			
University of Liverpool	5,110	29.7	365		31.8	28.3	32.2			
Liverpool Hope University	2,328	29.2	100		30.4	45.2	25.7			
Liverpool John Moores University	7,098	26.7	299		27.8	28.4	32.9			
Liverpool Institute for Performing Arts	84	8.5	72		15.7	17.1	18.2			
University of the Arts London	1,960	12.5	2,102	17	26.0	21.6	12.8			
London School of Economics and Political Science	1,039	23.7	190		28.0	29.9	41.1			
London Metropolitan University	5,238	29.1	0		29.1	25.7	19.5			
London South Bank University	2,010	21.1	35		21.5	21.9	18.2			
Loughborough University	2,702	17.8	256		19.5	16.8	17.9			

⁷ Charged lower fees

⁸ Charged lower fees

Higher education institutions	Bursaries and scholarships		Outreach	Reallocated and spent in 2008-09			Overall expenditure			Reallocated and carried forward
	£000	%		£000	£000	2008	2007	2006	£000	
University of Manchester	9,287	29.2	400		30.5	30.3	33.3			
Manchester Metropolitan University	7,946	26.8	970	108	30.4	25.2	22.1		109	
Middlesex University	1,404	7.7	360		9.6	9.8	10.8			
Newcastle University	3,079	16.1	1,318		23.0	23.8	34.2			
Newman University College	774	23.2	70		25.3	52.2	38.3			
University of Northampton	2,121	25.4	27		25.8	25.2	21.79			
University of Northumbria at Newcastle	4,286	20.8	0		20.8	19.5	22.2			
Norwich University College of the Arts	309	14.1	235		24.8	12.9	9.9			
University of Nottingham	4,654	18.1	1,107	257	23.4	21.7	22.9		147 ¹⁰	
Nottingham Trent University	6,370	25.3	569	462	29.5	22.2	24.0			
School of Oriental and African Studies	578	18.1	150		22.8	19.3	13.8			
University of Oxford	4,962	31.0	0		31.0	33.4	43.1			
Oxford Brookes University	3,879	31.3	376		34.4	36.2	33.8			
School of Pharmacy	139	18.6	0		18.6	16.6	14.6			
University of Plymouth	3,924	25.5	192		26.8	18.4	20.5			
University College Plymouth St Mark & St John ¹¹	187	6.7	116		10.8	20.9	34.0			
University of Portsmouth	4,282	20.5	841		24.5	22.7	21.6			

⁹ 2006 figure was revised

¹⁰ Unspent funds carried forward for hardship fund and widening participation projects

¹¹ Charged lower fees

Higher education institutions	Bursaries and scholarships		Outreach	Reallocated and spent in 2008-09		Overall expenditure		Reallocated and carried forward
	£000	%		£000	£000	2007	2006	
Queen Mary, University of London	4,442	30.8	0	30.8	29.8	31.2		
Ravensbourne College of Design and Communication	201	10.8	85	61	22.7	22.2		
University of Reading	3,128	22.2	280	24.1	29.2	27.4		
Roehampton University	1,719	17.9	270	20.7	16.3	17.8		
Rose Bruford College	137	12.4	62	18.1	21.2	24.1		
Royal Academy of Music	84	26.5	20	32.8	27.8	45.0		
Royal Agricultural College	224	21.0	33	24.1	21.4	32.7		
Royal College of Music	39	10.5	20	15.8	13.2	12.6		
Royal Holloway, University of London	1,944	25.1	310	29.1	28.0	23.		
Royal Northern College of Music	125	19.9	42	26.7	23.7	21.6		
Royal Veterinary College	528	31.9	37	34.1	30.3	29.1		
St George's Hospital Medical School	466	22.4	193	31.6	27.0	19.4		
St Mary's University College	1,144	23.0	151	26.1	22.9	41.7		
University of Salford	2,652	16.2	578	19.7	17.0	15.3		
University of Sheffield	3,137	15.0	832	19.0	17.8	23.5		
Sheffield Hallam University	6,580	24.5	540	26.5	27.4	28.6		
University of Southampton	3,033	16.0	280	17.5	17.2	16.0		
Southampton Solent University	3,315	24.6	522	28.6	30.7	36.4		
Staffordshire University	3,617	25.3	340	27.6	42.9	29.5		

Higher education institutions	Bursaries and scholarships		Outreach	Reallocated and spent in 2008-09			Overall expenditure			Reallocated and carried forward
	£000	%		£000	£000	2008	2007	2006	£000	
University of Sunderland	3,834	32.4	1,350		43.8	40.2	34.3			
University of Surrey	2,165	29.8	100	8	31.3	19.1	21.2			
University of Sussex	1,928	16.2	222	27	18.3	16.8	24.7			
University of Teesside	3,222	33.2	455		37.9	40.2	54.5			
Thames Valley University ¹²	2,565	41.0	275		45.4	35.0	27.7	25		
Trinity Laban Conservatoire of Music and Dance	165	17.0	166		34.1	25.5	23.8			
University College London	3,953	31.2	490	57	35.5	28.1	31.0	858		
University of Warwick	4,189	27.9	503		31.2	32.9	28.2			
University of the West of England, Bristol	6,144	24.9	1,785		32.1	31.8	40.4			
University of Westminster	3,703	22.8	582		26.4	28.1	24.3			
University of Winchester	1,676	26.4	125		28.4	26.4	26.2			
University of Wolverhampton	3,297	22.5	192		23.8	23.5	16.3			
University of Worcester	1,404	19.3	190	23	22.2	22.6	19.5			
Writtle College ¹³	42	4.7	110		16.9	11.3	17.2			
University of York	2,375	19.2	151		20.5	21.3	20.0			
York St John University ¹⁴	1,332	27.2	83	8	29.1	35.0	32.1	2		
London Studio Centre	70	13.6	75		28.0	32.4	44.2			
TOTAL	304,453		36,702	3,101				1,513		

¹² Maximum fee charged from 2008-09

¹³ Charged lower fees

¹⁴ Maximum fee charged from 2008-09

Annex C

Bursary and scholarship holders 2008-09

This annex shows for 2008-09:

- the number of undergraduate students at individual institutions who hold a bursary or scholarship. It excludes awards paid to students who do not fall in 'OFFA-countable groups'.
- the proportion of full fee-paying students this number represents.

Higher education institutions	In receipt of full state support		Other OFFA countable incomes/groups		Total OFFA countable	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Anglia Ruskin University	1,994	31.5	2,387	37.7	4,381	69.2
Aston University	1,555	34.7	763	17.0	2,318	51.8
University of Bath	958	17.9	917	17.1	1,875	34.9
Bath Spa University	1,961	37.3	1,004	19.1	2,965	56.4
University of Bedfordshire	2,805	47.2	1,921	32.3	4,726	79.5
University of Birmingham	2,779	21.3	1,495	11.5	4,274	32.8
Birmingham City University	3,582	44.5	1,746	21.7	5,328	66.2
University College Birmingham	956	49.5	348	18.0	1,304	67.5
Bishop Grosseteste University College, Lincoln	530	34.7	231	15.1	761	49.8
University of Bolton	1,654	51.6	390	12.2	2,044	63.8
The Arts University College at Bournemouth	528	27.0	246	12.6	774	39.6
Bournemouth University	2,002	28.6	1,342	19.1	3,344	47.7
University of Bradford	3,106	64.7	729	15.2	3,835	79.9
University of Brighton	3,211	35.3	1,525	16.8	4,736	52.1
University of Bristol	1,317	15.3	1,262	14.7	2,579	30.0
Brunel University	2,604	33.0	902	11.4	3,506	44.4
Buckinghamshire New University	1,338	40.2	915	27.5	2,253	67.6
University of Cambridge	985	11.1	1,026	11.5	2,011	22.6
Canterbury Christ Church University	1,877	35.3	1,670	31.4	3,547	66.6
University of Central Lancashire	4,544	41.8	2,772	25.5	7,316	67.2
Central School of Speech and Drama	170	32.3	60	11.4	230	43.6
University of Chester	1,618	32.6	524	10.6	2,142	43.2
University of Chichester	1,122	36.2	787	25.4	1,909	61.6

	In receipt of full state support		Other OFFA countable incomes/groups		Total OFFA countable	
City University, London	1,512	41.2	47	1.3	1,559	42.4
Courtauld Institute of Art	18	12.4	2	1.4	20	13.8
Coventry University	2,768	35.6	1,677	21.6	4,445	57.2
University for the Creative Arts	1,253	29.9	116	2.8	1,369	32.6
University of Cumbria	1,647	38.5	1,168	27.3	2,815	65.8
Conservatoire for Dance and Drama	185	19.5	98	10.3	283	29.9
De Montfort University	3,870	41.8	1,962	21.2	5,832	63.0
University of Derby	2,597	41.3	1,324	21.0	3,921	62.3
University of Durham	1,401	15.4	477	5.2	1,878	20.7
University of East Anglia	1,951	28.7	1,546	22.7	3,497	51.4
University of East London	5,381	61.9	1,893	21.8	7,274	83.6
Edge Hill University	2,215	42.5	1,492	28.6	3,707	71.2
Institute of Education	718	48.2	145	9.7	863	57.9
University of Essex	2,280	40.7	1,408	25.1	3,688	65.8
University of Exeter	1,803	20.3	1,269	14.3	3,072	34.5
University College Falmouth	817	34.9	434	18.5	1,251	53.4
University of Gloucestershire	2,143	42.4	1,456	28.8	3,599	71.2
Goldsmiths College, University of London	1,640	36.9	366	8.2	2,006	45.2
University of Greenwich	916	9.1	203	2.0	1,119	11.1
Guildhall School of Music & Drama	37	11.0	60	17.8	97	28.8
Harper Adams University College	310	25.7	210	17.4	520	43.2
University of Hertfordshire	3,753	38.9	1,405	14.6	5,158	53.5
Heythrop College	81	18.7	41	9.5	122	28.2
University of Huddersfield	3,890	46.9	323	3.9	4,213	50.8
University of Hull	2,496	30.1	1,496	18.0	3,992	48.1
Imperial College London	708	15.0	426	9.0	1,134	24.0
Keele University	1,195	28.1	196	4.6	1,391	32.8
University of Kent	2,293	26.2	1,449	16.5	3,742	42.7
King's College London	1,770	22.6	1,008	12.9	2,778	35.5
Kingston University	4,661	41.1	1,893	16.7	6,554	57.8
Lancaster University	1,324	20.7	695	10.9	2,019	31.5
University of Leeds	3,404	20.8	1,995	12.2	5,399	33.0

	In receipt of full state support		Other OFFA countable incomes/groups		Total OFFA countable	
Leeds Metropolitan University	60	0.4	0	0.0	60	0.4
Leeds College of Music	166	24.7	121	18.0	287	42.6
Leeds Trinity University College	710	33.9	481	23.0	1,191	56.9
University of Leicester	1,751	26.3	1,081	16.2	2,832	42.5
University of Lincoln	2,391	32.4	1,696	23.0	4,087	55.5
University of Liverpool	2,718	29.4	1,383	14.9	4,101	44.3
Liverpool Hope University	2,013	46.8	859	20.0	2,872	66.8
Liverpool John Moores University	5,446	38.7	2,991	21.2	8,437	59.9
Liverpool Institute for Performing Arts	112	21.4	95	18.2	207	39.6
University of the Arts London	2,626	31.3	350	4.2	2,976	35.5
London School of Economics and Political Science	369	15.9	349	15.0	718	30.9
London Metropolitan University	4,902	49.5	977	9.9	5,879	59.4
London South Bank University	2,470	49.1	406	8.1	2,876	57.2
Loughborough University	1,470	18.2	925	11.5	2,395	29.7
University of Manchester	4,348	25.3	1,592	9.3	5,940	34.5
Manchester Metropolitan University	6,791	43.3	2,629	16.8	9,420	60.0
Middlesex University	3,499	36.0	197	2.0	3,696	38.1
Newcastle University	1,592	15.4	1,258	12.2	2,850	27.5
Newman University College	536	30.3	470	26.6	1,006	56.9
University of Northampton	1,692	30.7	1,192	21.6	2,884	52.3
University of Northumbria at Newcastle	3,385	31.1	2,803	25.7	6,188	56.8
Norwich University College of the Arts	414	35.7	273	23.5	687	59.2
University of Nottingham	2,259	16.2	2,166	15.6	4,425	31.8
Nottingham Trent University	4,593	33.9	1,951	14.4	6,544	48.3
School of Oriental and African Studies	539	31.0	138	7.9	677	39.0
University of Oxford	1,039	12.1	1,095	12.7	2,134	24.8
Oxford Brookes University	1,661	25.4	814	12.4	2,475	37.8
School of Pharmacy	176	44.3	73	18.4	249	62.7
University of Plymouth	3,025	29.6	4,149	40.6	7,174	70.3
University College Plymouth St Mark & St John	438	22.3	217	11.1	655	33.4
University of Portsmouth	3,633	30.9	1,403	11.9	5,036	42.8

	In receipt of full state support		Other OFFA countable incomes/groups		Total OFFA countable	
Queen Mary, University of London	3,071	40.0	791	10.3	3,862	50.3
Ravensbourne College of Design and Communication	236	24.0	32	3.3	268	27.3
University of Reading	1,710	22.4	1,260	16.5	2,970	38.9
Roehampton University	2,294	45.1	887	17.5	3,181	62.6
Rose Bruford College	158	26.8	43	7.3	201	34.1
Royal Academy of Music	34	20.6	99	60.0	133	80.6
Royal Agricultural College	96	17.0	66	11.7	162	28.7
Royal College of Music	32	15.8	10	5.0	42	20.8
Royal Holloway, University of London	1,130	27.3	717	17.3	1,847	44.7
Royal Northern College of Music	72	21.7	61	18.4	133	40.1
Royal Veterinary College	152	17.4	139	15.9	291	33.2
St George's Hospital Medical School	316	28.6	137	12.4	453	41.1
St Mary's University College	816	31.1	621	23.6	1,437	54.7
University of Salford	3,836	44.2	1,126	13.0	4,962	57.2
University of Sheffield	2,526	22.8	1,166	10.5	3,692	33.4
Sheffield Hallam University	4,782	32.7	4,238	28.9	9,020	61.6
University of Southampton	2,535	25.2	1,285	12.8	3,820	37.9
Southampton Solent University	2,386	29.1	1,695	20.6	4,081	49.7
Staffordshire University	2,822	33.6	1,087	12.9	3,909	46.5
University of Sunderland	3,644	58.2	1,965	31.4	5,609	89.6
University of Surrey	858	22.3	361	9.4	1,219	31.7
University of Sussex	1,831	28.9	129	2.0	1,960	31.0
University of Teesside	2,379	46.4	553	10.8	2,932	57.2
Thames Valley University	1,899	51.0	771	20.7	2,670	71.7
Trinity Laban Conservatoire of Music and Dance	97	18.9	82	16.0	179	34.9
University College London	1,337	19.7	959	14.2	2,296	33.9
University of Warwick	1,511	18.9	1,066	13.4	2,577	32.3
University of the West of England, Bristol	4,496	34.4	1,145	8.8	5,641	43.2
University of Westminster	4,516	52.7	1,151	13.4	5,667	66.1
University of Winchester	987	29.4	934	27.8	1,921	57.2
University of Wolverhampton	3,529	39.9	1,494	16.9	5,023	56.8

	In receipt of full state support		Other OFFA countable incomes/groups		Total OFFA countable	
University of Worcester	892	23.2	1,253	32.6	2,145	55.7
Writtle College	125	21.0	0	0.0	125	21.0
University of York	1,196	16.9	976	13.8	2,172	30.7
York St John University	872	27.4	57	1.8	929	29.2
London Studio Centre	59	21.2	43	15.5	102	36.7
TOTAL	230,289		115,775		346,064	

